THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Herrington WSdec23

Vol. LXIII No 45—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1924. $1.50 per year in advance

One Reason Why "SALADA" GREEN TEA H401

is used more than any other brand is because the delicious flavor never varies. — Try it.

FREE SAMPLE of GREEN TEA UPON REQUEST. "SALADA," TORONTO

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.
University of Toronto.
Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.
Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

INSURANCE
For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.
A number of companies to choose from.
Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

DOXSEE & CO.
New Autumn MILLINERY
More time and care has been taken in selecting these new Fall Fashions than ever before.
We are now showing a nice selection of Felt Hat, including combinations of Felt and Velvet, Silk and Velvet, in all the newest shades.
AT MODERATE PRICES

HOSIERY
In Black, Beige, Sand, and White. Odd sizes.
AT PRICES TO CLEAR.
The Leading Millinery House

Dress Well And Succeed
Buy Quality Clothes, at Reasonable Prices, Tailored to your order by
W.W.ADAMS
Merchant Tailor
Newburgh, - Ont.

NOTICE
Having disposed of our Coal Yard on West street to Mrs VanLuven, together with the goodwill of our coal business, we beg to notify our customers that we have retained the right to dispose of the coal we have on hand at the same prices as the other dealers are selling coal at.
We would advise our customers to lay in their supply early, for coal cannot be sold much longer at the present prices.
All accounts due us must be settled either by cash or note on or before the 1st of October, otherwise we shall have to take other means of collecting same.
Thanking our customers for past patronage, and trusting to receive a continuance of same until our present stock is exhausted, we remain,
Most respectfully yours,
THE CHAS. STEVENS CO., Limited.
43-tf.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
We wish to announce that we have opened an office for the practice of Chiropractic, on
CENTRE STREET, NAPANEE
We make house calls and treat all diseases (excepting those in which surgery is indicated.)
Consultation Free.
DR. DENNIS P. MULLALEY
Specialty—Chronic Diseases
DR. AGNES M. MULLALEY
Graduate Nurse
Hours: 10-12 a.m.; 2-5, 7-8 p.m.
Phone 301.

Genuine Creonoid Fly Oil in bulk at $1.00 per gallon at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

HARDWOOD - FLOORING!
Seaman-Kent Hardwood Floorings—Floors Re-surfaced and Finished.
ARTHUR A. SILLS,
Coleman Street, BELLEVILLE

DR. ALEXANDER RAY
EYE SPECIALIST
of Belleville
will be at Campbell House, Napanee every Friday afternoon from 12.30 to 4.30 p.m. All forms of defective vision and eye strain will receive expert service. No charge for preliminary consultation. 33-cm

HOTEL FOR SALE—Known as he Bay View Hotel, Bath. Apply to N. RIKLEY, owner, Bath.

FOR SALE—One second-hand square piano, extra good condition. A real bargain. Apply to SPENCER & SON. 23

FOR SALE—A dark dapple grey Percheron Gelding, 4 years old, weighs 1400 lbs., good worker. VANLUVEN BROS., Moscow. 44-b

FOR SALE—Quantity of Cull pine lumber, suitable for sheds or sheathing. Bargain prices. M. R. MIDMER, Millhaven.

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—17-ft. Motor Boat, in good running order. Just right size for camp and trolling. Speed, 2 to 8 miles per hour. Apply E. L. BEDORE. 32-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—A Ford Sedan, newly painted, shock absorbers, and lots of extras. Good condition. Would trade for Ford Touring with starter.
VANLUVEN BROS., Moscow. 44-b

FOR SALE—Motor Launch, 22 feet long, completely equipped, first-class condition. Top, side curtains, lights, reverse gear, 5 horse power engine. Apply F. W. BARRETT, Napanee 44-d

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Residence and two lots on Dundas street. Ten acres and building with sixty horse power boiler, engine and shafting on West street. MRS. MIDMER, Millhaven.

WANTED—Newlaid Eggs, Live Fowl and Chickens, Honey, Dairy Butter, etc. Write for prices. Prompt cash payment. Satisfaction guaranteed. GUNN LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal. 44-b

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—145 acres in Richmond, three miles from Napanee. Good land, living spring, fair house and barns. Formerly the Chamberlain farm. Apply to MAX FOX, Napanee. 43-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

TO LET—An 8-roomed house and large garden in South Napanee, with cistern, well, barn, garage, pen, and hen house. Rent, $12 per month. Also rooms over Denison Bros. store. Apply to S. CASEY DENISON. 44

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House, two barns and 9 acres of land, one acre raspberries. Furnace and electric lights in house, good well and cistern, William street, Columbia Berry Sette, $2.00 per 100 A. R. CLARK, at Wales' Store, or Box 569, Napanee.

Ask for
Masoud's Ice Cream
The best Parlors sell it.
33-tf

ISLAND MADE PLEASURE SPOT

Juan Fernandez, Made Celebrated by Daniel Defoe, Turned Into Attraction for Tobrists.

A holiday on Robinson Crusoe's island will be possible in the near future.

The charming little island of Juan Fernandez, where Alexander Selkirk spent four years of his life, and whose story led Defoe to write his famous masterpiece, is to be transformed into a holiday resort.

It belongs to the Chilian government and can be reached by steamer from Valparaiso. The island is thirty-six square miles in extent, and is heavily wooded with splendid tree ferns, orange trees, myrtles, and sandal wood. It is mountainous, and full of ravines and torrents. Crowds of wild goats roam through the underwood, and myriads of humming birds chat among the ferns. The climate is said to be ideal.

At Cumberland bay, where Selkirk landed, is the island's only hamlet, San Juan Baptista. A modern hotel is to be erected here, and a bi-weekly steamship service is to be run.

Naturally, the great curiosities of the island are the places where Robinson Crusoe, according to the story, passed the best part of his life. First, there is the cave in which he made his dwelling; it is carpeted with ferns and climbing plants. All around it grows the pologony, a curious plant, from whose gigantic leaves he made his crockery—plates, dishes, soup tureens, and even washing basins and tanks. There is the little bay in which he used to moor his boat, and the plateau on which he built his cabin.

Could Not Find "Mary."

A Sunday evening recently, shortly after 8 o'clock, a young man stopped at a home in West Forty-second street, and asked whether any one could tell him where "Mary" lived. He said he did not know her name, but that his sister had introduced him to Mary, and he had taken her home in West Forty-second street. He was told that no "Mary" lived in the blocks bounded by Conser avenue and the Northwestern bridge. He walked away toward the east with a box of candy under his arm.—Indianapolis News.

Use Satin Finish
HARDWOOD - FLOORING
and save the expense of scraping. It's finished before it is laid.
For estimates, etc., ask
PICTON WOODWORKING CO. Picton.
45-tf

New Dry Goods and Artwear Store
AT NAPANEE
Opposite Royal Hotel
We do cleaning, Repairing and Pressing on all kinds of Clothing.
Try us and we are sure you will be satisfied.
45-b

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honour, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, Selby, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October, 1924, at 10 o'clock a.m., to hear and determine the complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Richmond for 1924.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1924.

H. ALLAN WOOD,
Clerk of Richmond.
45-b

THE ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD

IN THE MATTER of section 401 of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1922," and

IN THE MATTER of an application by the Town of Napanee for approval of By-law No. 1182, as amended by By-law No. 1183, providing for the weighing of coal upon the Public Market Scales and the payment of fees therefor.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an Application has been made to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for approval of the above mentioned By-law, entitled "By-law No. 1182." A By-law for requiring the weighing "of coal upon the market scales," (as amended by the said By-law No. 1183), and that any person or persons objecting to such approval must file their objections thereto with the Secretary of the said Board, 47 Queen's Park, Toronto, by letter, postage prepaid, within ten days from the date of the publication of this Notice.

AND NOTICE is further given that a copy of each of the said By-laws may be inspected, free of charge, at the office of the Clerk of the Town of Napanee.

Dated at Toronto, this Sixth Day of October, A.D., 1924.

H. C. SMALL,
Secretary.
45-a

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Oct. 6th, 1924.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening. Mayor A. MacGregor presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Simpson, Dunbar, Jewell, Huffman, Paul and Burgess.

The minutes of the last regular and special sessions were read and confirmed.

A couple of communications, which were of little importance to the town, were read and ordered fyled.

Coun. Burgess, Chairman of Finance Committee, gave to the council a comprehensive statement of the town's receipts and expenditures to date. So far this year the council's finances are in a creditable condition.

Reeve Graham reported that the Mill street sewer had been completed and asked for authority to procure the services of an engineer to make the necessary measurements and prepare the final roll in order that this matter may be cleaned up this year.

The request of Reeve Graham was granted.

Moved by Coun. Jewell, seconded by Reeve Graham, that the council assume the cost for the tile in the sewer crossing town property from the property of J. Burritt to the main sewer on Water street. Carried.

On motion the council decided owing to the lateness of the season, that no cement walks be built this year.

On motion the Chief of Police was instructed to collect a transient trader's license fee of $100 from Mr. Thos. Corey, he having opened a business on Dundas street.

On motion the Transient Trader's License Fee for Mr. Wilson, who has opened a business in the Smith block, was fixed at $100.

On motion the Transient Trader's License Fee for Mr. Lewis, Optician, was fixed at $100.

Coun. Jewell, Chairman of the Town Property Committee, reported that the authorized repairs to the Public Library building had been completed.

On motion the Chairman of the Town Property Committee was instructed to check up the book instruments and present a report to the council.

Moved by Coun. Burgess, seconded by Coun. Paul, that the council present to the chairman and secretary of the Old Boys Association (Reeve Graham and Coun. Simpson) a resolution of appreciation for services in connection with the recent Reunion. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Burgess, seconded by Coun. Huffman, that this council, on behalf of the "Town of Napanee, extend to Allan T. VanEvery, Boy Premier of Ontario, a letter of welcome. The letter of welcome will be read to him at th Armouries on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

J. M. Graham	$ 15 80
P. Gleeson	10 50
Graham Co.	27 39
Napanee Iron Works	102 90
W. Kelly	34 86
W. D. Pennell	26 00
E. R. McCabe	75 00
R. J. Hall	32 05
E. J. Pollard	31 65
R. J. Wales	1 50
E. Drake	2 50
W. H. Grass	3 25
Citizens Band	250 00
Mrs. E. Duncan	10 00
Public Library Board	300 00

The following accounts were referred with power to act: C. Wiseman $1.00, Finance; Bell Telephone accounts, Town Clerk.

Sills' Motors.

Service on all cars. Work guaranteed. We are installing new work shop equipment for time and labor saving, giving greater satisfaction to our customers. Genuine Ford parts. Formerly Lennox Garage.

Took Liberties With Mr. Nickle.

As an Attorney-General Nickle of Ontario is entering the grounds surrounding his home at Kingston last summer, he caught sight of one of the young married daughters playing with the lawn hose.

She caught sight of him, too. The next minute she turned the hose on him.

The Attorney-General made one of his former football rushes. He captured the hose and his daring daughter.

He was quite wrathy, but the youngster brought a smile to his face with the remark: "Oh, dad, can't you take a joke? We must have some fun sometimes."

How He Saved Money.

Some pretty fantastic suggestions are put forth about the regulations of the railroads. Raise wages, lower rates and increase profits—that is the idea of a good many amateur regulators. These men remind one of the old fellow who said: "My boy Ben's got a grand old job now. Savin' money hand over fist." "Yep" said the grocer. "What's Ben doin'?" "He works all night and saves his lodgin', and then sleeps all day and saves his grub."

Saving Up for Him.

Mother—Tommy, what would you like to give your cousin Bill for his birthday.

Tommy—I know—but I'm not big enough.—Yorkshire Post.

Hot, nourishing breakfasts in doubly quick time, if you burn VanLuven's Coal—$14.50 per ton. Why pay more?

TAMWORTH MAN KILLED BY AUTO

ROBERT ADAIR STRUCK AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED

On Thursday evening Robert Adair, a well-known citizen of Sheffield Township, was almost instantly killed on the main road in Tamworth when he was struck by an auto driven by Mr. Hugh Fingland, of Hannah's Corners, in Camden.

It appears that Mr. Adair and a companion were walking on the road towards Tamworth and when just about opposite the Tamworth school, an auto travelling in the opposite direction and driven by Mr. Fingland, both Mr. Adair and his companion were on the right hand side of the road, while the auto was also on its right hand side of the road. But it is thought that Mr. Adair became confused and stepped in front of the car, with fatal results.

Mr. Fingland appears to have done everything possible to avoid an accident and in his efforts to avoid an accident his car was overturned in the ditch and he himself rather badly injured, while his companions, John Hannah and Gordon Kennedy, were also hurt.

Mr. Adair was taken to a nearby residence where he expired in a very few minutes, after the accident.

Dr. Cowan, Coroner, was summoned and empanelled a coroner's jury on Friday morning, and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The jurors are Messrs. A. B. Carscallen, O. McKnight, G. H. Richardson, Joseph Huffman, G. Black, W. McCallum, B. Moss, T. J. Watters, W. A Redden.

Dr. Cowan on examination of the body found the injuries very extensive, several broken ribs, severe injuries to the chest, scalp wounds and concussion of the brain.

The late Mr. Adair was about 56 years of age and is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mrs. Hobbs, of Oshawa, Mrs. Whiteman, of Madoc and Miss Ruth at home.

For the Shooting Season.

Dominion ammunition, Crown, Falcon, Canuck, Imperial Long Range American ammunition, extra Western Field, and Supreme X shot shells, also rifle ammunition. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DESERONTO

The annual Thanksgiving tea under the auspices o fthe Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church was held in the Sunday School Room on Thursday evening and was attended by a large number of townspeople as well as by many from the surrounding territory. The tables, under the management of the ladies were beautifully arranged and decorated with flowers, each table beingladened with foods and delicacies appealing. After supper and short and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H. Creegan and the Rev. A. H. Richmond. Music was rendered by the Napanee quartet and Miss M. Paul, and with song and instrumental by local talent. The tea and evening's entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed by the many in attendance and the funds of the Ladies' Aid were enriched by an amount of over one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Mr. W. Perry has vacated the house on Dundas street and is now a resident of Maple Avenue.

The Deseronto branch of the C. & C. Club was favored with a large patronage on Thursday evening, the music and entertainment furnished by Kelly's Royal Canadians being thoroughly enjoyed by all. The holders of the lucky tickets were presented with valuable prizes. Miss Marguerite Bovin received a cut glass bonbon dish and Mr. Herbert Hoole a cut glass ash tray. Many parties were in attendance from neighboring towns.

Mr. Joseph Couter, of Toronto, is a visitor to the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Burns.

Mr. D. Kingsbury left on Friday for Wreaxham Lake where for a number of seasons he has acted as chef for a party of Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton gentlemen at their hunting lodge during their vacation.

While repairs are being made on the engine of the Quinte Lady, Mr. Thomas G. McWain is using the steam cruiser "Aberdeen" in visiting the fishermen of the Bay of Quinte and Hay Bay territory. Whitefish are rapidly appearing in Bay of Quinte waters, a fair catch being reported from the eastern limits of the Bay.

Miss Mae Prickett, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. John Gordon, Fort Plain, N.Y., has returned to stay with her sister, Mrs. Webster, for some months.

The Misses Mary and Nora Fox are at home again after having a pleasant holiday at Rochester, N.Y., with her brother.

The E. C. Metcalfe Canning factory is energetically busy just now, working long hours overtime to keep caught up with the large quantities of corn and tomatoes which are coming in every day.

Miss Mata Mellow, Colborne, with her two little nieces, Eleanor and Mary, spent a few days recently with Mrs. W. H. Richardson.

Neil Elliott, Detroit, is home on vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Elliott.

To Mrs. F. Young some time ago came the news of the death of Mrs. M. A. Werden, Toronto, For many years Mrs. Werden managed the store now occupied by H. Gordon on Mills street and she had many friends in town who will rregret to hear of her who will regret to hear of her

LADIES' AID CONVENTION

The second annual convention of Napanee District Ladies' Aid Societies, was held in Colebrook Methodist church on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and in spite of the rain there was a splendid attendance, delegates and visitors being present from all the great majority of Ladies' Aid Societies in the District.

The President, Mrs. A. Earl Perry ,of Wilton, ably presided and the Rev. G. I. MacKenzie conducted the opening devotional exercises.

After reports from the Secretary, Treasurer and the committee re constitution had been read and adopted, the Colebrook Ladies' delighted the Convention with a well rendered chorus.

A vote of thanks was tendered Rev. R. S. F. Dixon and Rev. A. J. Wilson for their work in compiling a constitution for the Society.

Mrs. Smith Gilmour, of Tamworth, gave an excellent paper on "Loyalty," which made a strong appeal for loyalty to church, community and home.

Mrs. I. P. Anderson, of Selby, emphasized service in her paper and gave many helpful ideas of the Christian worker. "Real helpfulness lies in the love that is" in the heart. Every Christian should place service before convenience and comfort. The Lord loves a cheerful worker."

Mrs. Purcell welcomed the visitors and delegates to Colebrook, after which a sumptuous luncheon was served.

Rev. S. F. Dixon conducted the devotional exercises at the opening of the afternoon session and Miss Marjory Storms, of Wilton, delighted all with her solo, "Just To-day."

Rev. W. R. Tanton and Rev. A. J. Wilson were then introduced and each gave a very convincing talk on the Temperance question.

The Round Table Conference conducted by Mrs. F. Allison, of Adolphustown, was most helpful in solving the many problems arising in the different societies. Mrs. Button, of Adolphustown, Mrs. Gilmour, of Tamworth, Mrs. Tanton, of Napanee and Mrs. Anderson, of Selby, took part in the discussion.

The following officers were elected for 1925-25:

Hon. Pres.—Rev. A. J. Terrill, B.A., B.D.

President—Mrs. D. Richmond, Robbin.

1st. Vice-President—Mrs. Geo. Ruttan, Dorland.

2nd. Vice-President—Mrs. S. Gilmour, Tamworth.

Secretary—Mrs. N. Boyce, Colebrook.

Treasurer—Mrs. Alpine Wood, Napanee.

These officers with Mrs. Judson, Napanee, Mrs. A. Earl Perry, Wilton, and Mrs. M. Buck, Bath, constitutes the executive.

BATH.

Arthur Calver and family, of Napanee, are moving into the dwelling owned by Robert Stevenson, Robert Stevenson and family moved to Kingston last week.

Mr. Hope Swayne is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Swayne, at St. John's Rectory.

Messrs. Jesse Johnson, of Adolphustown, and James Johnson, of New York, were renewing acquaintances here on Sunday last.

Miss Edith Osborne is attending Normal School at Peterboro. Mrs. Felix Mellow had the misfortune to break her arm last week.

Everyone was shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of a lifelong resident of this village, the late Charles Bourne, who passed away on Friday, Sept. 19th. The funeral was held from his late residence on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock to the Bath cemetery and was largely attended. Besides his aged father he is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Earl Buck, Mrs. Faber Covert and Mrs. John Roberts, of this village and Mrs. George Brackenbury, of Wingham, also two brothers, will and Fred, of Rochester, N.Y., and one sister, Mrs. Stephenson, of Boston, Mass., also survive, and to all of these the sympathy of the community ins extended. Mr. and Mrs. George Brackenbury and daughter, of Wingham and Messrs. Will and Fred Burley, of Rochester, N.Y., have returned to their homes after attending the funeral of the late Charles Burley.

Imagine.

Simply imagine a man with a home not burning VanLuven's coal. Costs only $14.50 per ton. Why pay more.

SILLSVILLE SCHOOL FAIR

Barley, one quart—Willie Graham.
Barley, sheaf—Willie Graham, Perry Young.
Wheat, one quart—Arthur Whitfield, Leslie Mellow, Perry Young.
Wheat, sheaf—Arthur Whitfield, Perry Young.
Corn, field—Will Box.
Corn, sweet—Marion Young, Charlotte Reynolds, James Murray, Ralph Schell; Margaret Wright, Frank Peters.
Potatoes, early—Fred Creighton, George Reynolds, Jean White, Arthur Whitfield, Betty Haight, Gordon Mack.
Potatoes, medium—S. Sills, Clarence Parks, Elizabeth Sills, Helen Lasher, Edna Platt, Pearl Peters.
Potatoes, late—Albert Lloyd, Harold Powley, Mifford Creighton, Catherine Duffel, Ken. Gallagher, James Murray.
Mangels—Clarence Parks, Will Box, Alice Lloyd, Ruth Schell.
Turnips—Hattie Allison, Edith Box, Albert Lloyd, Clare Brown, Vera White.
Beets—Lily Gallagher, Fred Creighton, Marion Young, Gordon Mack, Ken. Gallagher, Edith Fitchett.
Carrots—Elizabeth Sills, Iva Lloyd, Lily Gallagher, Marion Young, Marjorie Allison, Jame Mack.
Onions—Arthur Whitfield, E. Box, Marion Young, Walter Gilbert, James Murray.
Parsnips—Dave Reid, Edmund Fitchett, Dora Gallagher, Ralph Schell.
Hubbard Squash—Dave Deid, Iva Lloyd, Marion Young, Clarence Parks, Edith Schell.
Pumpkin—Clarence Parks, L. Gallagher, Everett Galt, Sidney Frotts, Meta Bell Benn, E. Gallagher.
Citron—Clarence Parks; Iva Lloyd, Reta Young.
Asters—Josephine Cousins; D. Sills, Margaret Wright, Gladys Lloyd, James Murray, Jessie, Kilgannon
Sweet Peas—Charlie Bygott.
Phlox—Muriel Plested.
Petunia—Daisy Murray.
Cosmos—Florence Gilberal, F. Wright, Jean Murray, Florence Morrow, Dora Gallagher.
Verbena—Florence Gilbert, L. Sills, Iva Lloyd.
Calendula—Marion Young, Iva Lloyd, Jessie Frotts, Jessie Kilgannon.
Salpiglossis—Marjorie Lloyd, French Marigolds—Gwendolyn Lloyd, Clara Brown, Edna Cranston, Darly Baldwin, Morris Loyst
Cockscombs—Marion Young.
Spy Apples—Elsie Shelley, M. Creighton, Eileen Gallagher, H. Allison, Arthur Lloyd.
Snow Apples—Wilfred Creighton, Willie Graham, Jean Duffell, Betty Allison, Eileen Gallagher.
Five Apples—Marion Young, Meta Bell Benn, Fred Creighton, Stanley Shelley, Wallace Hogeboom, Kathryn Plunkett.
Spring Colt, heavy—Edna Cranston, Henry Spearing.
Colt, light breed—M. Powell, Edna Cranston, Reggie Webb.
Pair Bacon Hogs—Harold Young.
Spring Lamb—Harold Young, Borden Young.
Barred Rock Cockerel—Wallace Hogeboom, Jessie Kilgannon, Edna Cranston.
Barred Rock Pullet—Wallace Hogeboom, Jessie Kilgannon, M. Creighton, Edna Creighton, Fred Creighton.
Pen Barred Rocks—Wallace Hogeboom, Josephine Cousins, E. Sills, Milford Creighton, Lucila Reid.
Barred Rock Cockerel and Pullet—Jessie Kilgannon.
Wooden Mallet—Charlie Davy, Borden Young, Harold Young.
Milk Stool—Harold Young, Borden Young, James Murray, C. Davy.
Bird House—Charlie Davy, A. Whitfield.
Rope Halter—Borden Young, Stuart Loyst, Charlie Davy.
Stuffed Work—Alfred Wood, C. Davy, Harold Young, Charlie Bygott, Douglas Embury, Joseph Lasek.
Patched Cotton Grain Bag—C. Bygott.
Clovers, pressed—Lily Gallagher, Helen Daverne.
Insects, mounted—Wallace Hogeboom, Albert Lloyd.
Twenty harmful weeds—N. Graham, Lily Gallagher, Helen Daverne.
Collection of Weed Seeds—W. Hogeboom, Francis Wright, C. Davy.
Cuts of Live Stock—Jessie Kilgannon, Charlie Davy.
Loaf of Bread—Gladys Lloyd, Edith Fitchett, Lily Gallagher, D. Gallagher, Nellie Graham.

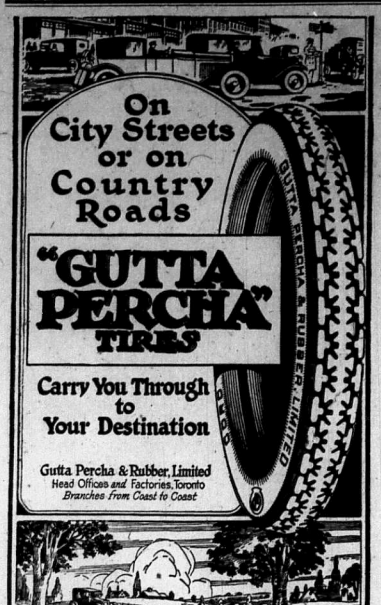
(Continued on page 5).

Our Weekly Calendar

OCT. 1924

Moon Phases
Full Moon Oct. 12th

7 Tue. Arise ! Go work, don't eat the bread of idleness.
8 Wed. Be pleasant and smile, if you cannot smile, then grin awhile.
9 Thur. "O," said Mrs. Muddler, "I'm sure I have some dreadful disease in my feet. Ever since I dressed this morning I've been crippling around and getting worse and worse."
10 Fri. "Why ! You have your boots on the wrong feet," exclaimed Mrs. Mills. "Well now, so I have, I'm glad you came in."
11 Sat. The oftener a man plays pool the more selfish and disagreeable he becomes at home.
12 Sun. And it came to pass while He blessed them, He was parted from them and carried up into Heaven.—Luke 24-51.
13 Mon. "I don't know which would be best," said old Richard, "to practice more and preach less, or preach less and practice more."



Complete Stock carried by
J. MURPHY, C. A. WISEMAN,
PAUL'S GARAGE.

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make your feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.
Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Rays a Specialty
170A Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

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HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 46tf

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

Sunday, Oct. 12—Matthew 5 to 7.

Golden Text—Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done. (Matt. 6 : 10).

We all ought to know the Sermon on the Mount better than we do. Is it not one of those great treasures about which almost everyone knows, but which very few know in an intimate, first-hand way? This lesson offers us an opportunity not to be slighted.

It would be a pity to limit our lesson study to the eleven verses that are indicated for printing in the lesson helps (Matt. 6 : 5-15). Those verses give but two or three of the great storehouse of treasures in this discourse. The entire sermon—fills the three chapters of Matthew 5 to 7; and these three chapters should be read through quietly, unhurriedly, at one sitting, and then should be read over and over again between Sundays. It will be a surprising and revealing experience to write down the "sayings" in this sermon that are immortally imbedded in both literature and ethics, to say nothing of true religion. Here are some of its rich passages:

The Beatitudes (5 : 1-12).

Believers the "salt of the earth" and "light of the world" (5 : 13-16). In a mission school in China the teacher asked the pupils why Christians were called "salt," and what salt was for. Different answers were given, such as "to preserve things," "to give savour," and finally a little Chinese girl said, "Salt makes people thirsty." We Christians ought always to be doing that—unless we have lost our savour.

The entire law to be fulfilled (5 : 17-19).

Righteousness of heart, not merely righteousness of other actions, the test of life (5 : 20-30).

The only Scriptural ground for divorce (5 : 31-32).

Taking oaths forbidden; simple truth enjoined (5 : 33-37).

Second-mile Christianity (5 : 38-42).

Not retaliation, but love, characterizes God's children (5 : 43-48).

How to give alms (6 : 1-4).

True prayer (6 : 5-8).

The Lord's Prayer (6 : 9-15).

True fasting (6 : 16-18).

True treasure (6 : 19-24).

Trusting God and putting His Kingdom first (6 : 25-34). In this connection the verses by Mrs. Elizabeth Cheney, "Overheard in an Orchard," may be used :

"Said the Robin to the Sparrow,
'I should really like to know
Why these anxious human beings
Rush about and worry so?'

"Said the Sparrow to the Robin,
'Friend, I think that it must be
That they have no Heavenly Father
Such as cares for you and me.'

Judging self rather than others (7 : 1-5).

Assurance and incentive to true prayer (7 : 7-11).

The Golden Rule (7 : 12).

Narrowness of the way of life (7 : 13-14).

Perils of false teachers (7 : 15-20).

Unbelieving profession condemned (7 : 21-23).

Houses built on rock and on sand (7 : 24-27).

Coming to the portion of the lesson for special study (6 : 5-15) we find it gives principles which guarantee prayer that will be acceptable to God.

There are two rewards for prayer. One is the reward of men. The other is the reward of God. It ought not to take us long to choose between them. Those who, like the hypocrites, pray not in order to be noticed by God, but "that they may be seen of men," get exactly the reward they are after. "Verily I say unto you, they have their reward." But they do not truly pray, and they get no true answer to prayer, which only God can give. Their praying is an exhibition before men; their reward is men's applause.

The other kind of praying, true prayer, shuts itself off from the very sight of men. It enters into the prayer closet, closes the door, and prays "to the Father which is in secret." Then things happen; "prayer changes things." For "thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." Of course, as our Lord elsewhere points out, the conditions of answered prayer must be met: the life must be fully surrendered to Christ's Lordship; the prayer must be in accordance with God's will; it must be offered in the name of Christ, and the one who prays must abide in Him. Then the answer is sure.

We must distinguish between the emptiness and futility of "vain repetitions" or prayer, "much speaking" and, on the other hand, the true principle of "praying enough," or importunity in prayer. God wants us to "pray without ceasing," and hold on to Him for the answer until the answer comes.

The Lord's Prayer teaches us that we are to put God first in our praying, to worship and adore His person, and then to put His reign and His interests ahead of all else. Then may properly follow prayer for His meeting of our daily temporal needs, and petition for our spiritual condition and our spiritual safety. The prayer ends, as it began, by recognizing that God is the Omega as He is the Alpha of our life and of the universe. "Jesus the author and finisher of our faith" (Heb. 12 : 2) may be placed alongside of the Lord's Prayer.

LENNOX FAIR, 1924

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

Percheron Horses.
Stallion, aged—K. G. Martin.
Clydesdale Horses.
Mare F. H. Henderson.
Draught Horses.
Brood Mare with foal—W. Cranston, Frank Smith.
Foal of 1924—Frank Smith, W. Cranston.
Yearling—Drew & Son.
2-year-old filly or gelding—Ross Card, W. J. Walsh, Ed. Kaylor.
Span of horses—F. H. Henderson, Herbert Clancy.
Single horse—F. H. Henderson, F. H. Henderson.
Sweepstakes for best mare—F. H. Henderson.
General Purpose Horses.
Brood mare with foal—R. W. Kimmerly, Jas. VanKoughnet, R. Reid.
Foal of 1924—R. W. Kimmerly, Jas. VanKoughnet.
Yearling—R. W. Kimmerly, R. J. Magee, Jas. VanKoughnet.
2-year-old filly or gelding—R. W. Kimmerly, Jas. VanKoughnet, Wm. Penny.
3-year-old filly—Wm. Penny, Geo. Sampson, Drew & Son.
Single horse—F. H. Henderson, P. Finnegan, Roy Lampkin.
Span—Geo. Howie, H. Clement.

Agricultural Class.
Single horse—1 and 2, D. B. Smith.
Span—D. B. Smith, J. Powell.
Standard Bred Horses.
Stallion—Wellbanks & Wright, J. Sweet.
Brood mare with foal—S. T. Ruttan, E. S. Steen, C. Randall.
Foal of 1924—A. T. Ruttan, E. S. Steen, C. Randall.
Yearling—E. S. Steen, Ed. Kaylor.
2-year-old filly—Ed. Kaylor.
3-year-old filly—C. Randall, P. Finnegan.

Horse Specials.
F. L. Bogart special—Betty Smith.
G. W. Hambly, M.P.P., special—Geo. Howie.
Geo. switcher special—H. Clement, 2nd prize.
Hiram Shannon special, yearling colt—R. J. Magee, Jas. VanKoughnet.
Hiram Shannon special, best foal—Jas. VanKoughnet.
Graham Co. special — Manly Foster, Otis Huffman.
J. S. Johnston special—Wellbanks & Wright, Manly Foster.
M. Neely special—F. Smith.
Wilson's Shoe Store special—Mrs. M. Foster, W. A. Benn.
Dr. Milsap and Lennox Paper special—Capt. Finney (Lady Ethel), Don.
Peter Pappas special—Wellbanks & Wright.
Napanee Iron Works special—Wellbanks & Wright, Otis Huffman.
Campbell House special—F. H. Henderson, Herb Clancy.
Jas. Poulos special — E. S. Steen, C. Randall.
K. G. Martin special—Frank Smith.
F. D. Marsh special—A. T. Ruttan.
C. W. Randal Ispecial—A. T. Ruttan.
Royal Bank special, silver cup —Wellbanks & Wright.

CATTLE
Holsteins.
Bull, over 3 years—R. Merritt, Wm. Moore, Wm. Cranston.
Bull calf, under 1 year—M. Grooms.
Bull calf, under 6 months—R. Merritt, Roy Robertson, R. Walsh.
Cow, milking—R. Merritt, R. Merritt, W. Cranston.
Cow, dry—R. Merritt.
Heifer, 2 years old, milking—1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. Merritt.
Heifer, yearling calf, sr.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, R. Merritt.
Heifer, yearling calf, jr.—W. Cranston, W. Moore, R. J. Walsh.
Heifer, 2-year-old ,dry—Robt. Merritt.
Heifer calf, under 1year—R. Merritt, W. Cranston, R. Merritt.
Heifer calf, under 6 months—W. Cranston, Glen Herrington, Wm. Moore.
Herd—R. Merritt, W. Cranston.
Get of one cow—R. Merritt, W. Moore.
Get of one sire—R. Merritt, W. Moore.
Heifer, under 48 months milking—R. Merritt.

Grade Cattle.
Cow, for dairy—Jas. Vankoughnet, Jas. McFarland, Wm. Moore.
Heifer, for dairy—Jas. Vankoughnet, Frank Smith, D. B. Smith.
Heifer, yearling—J. McFarland, Jas. Vankoughnet, R. J. Walsh.
Calf under 1 year—Jas. McFarland, Ray Reid, Drew & Son.
Best beef steer—G. Meilly, R. Reid, R. H. Long.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Bull, two years old and over—
Bull calf sr.—R. H. Long, M. Hawley.
Bull calf, jr.—R. H. Long, R. H. Long, Mark Hawley.
Cow, milking—R. H. Long, M. Hawley.
Cow, dry—M. Hawley, R. H. Long.
Heifer, 2 years old—R. H. Long, M. Hawley, Drew & Son.
Heifer, 1-year-old—M. Hawley.
Heifer calf, sr.—R. H. Long, 2nd and 3rd Drew & Son.
Heifer calf, jr.—R. H. Long.
Get of one cow—R. H. Long, Drew & Son.
Get of one sire—. H. Long, M. Hawley.

CATTLE SPECIALS.
F. D. Marsh special, dairy calf —R. H. Long.
F. D. Marsh special, Durham heifer—R. H. Long, M. Hawley.
Dominion Bank special—R. H. Long, Drew & Son.
Pure Bred Calf Club special, male calf—R. Merritt, Roy Robertson, R. J. Walsh.
Pure Bred Calf Club special, —W. Cranston, Glen Herrington.
Get of Bull Competition special—R. Merritt, Wm. Moore.
F. L. Hooper special—Robt. Merritt.
Daily Tea Co. special—R. H. Long, R. Merritt, W. Cranston.
Dr. Harold Ward special, best Holstein bull—R. Merritt, Wm. Moore, W. Cranston.
Dr. Harold Ward special, best dairy Holstein cow—R. Merritt, R. Merritt, W. Cranston..
Belleville Creamery special—1st and 2nd, H. Drew & Son.
Dairy Test special—W. Cranston, R. Merritt.
Grade cows—Alex Winters, M. Grooms, Jas. McFarland.
Holstein Friesian Association special, Holstein cow 48 months —W. Cranston.
Holstein Friesian Association special, under 48 months—Robt. Merritt.
F. D. Marsh special—W. Cranston.
International Stock Food Co. special, best grade cow—Alex Winters.
International Stock Food Co. special, best dairy calf—R. Merritt.

SWINE
Yorkshire
Boar—R. H. Long.
Sow—R. H. Long.
Boar, under 1 year—Martin & Son, R. J. Garbutt, Martin & Son.
Sow, under one year—R. Reid, Martin & Son, R. J. Garbutt.
Tamworth.
Boar—T. Finnegan.
Sow—1st and 2nd, P. Finnegan
Boar, under one year—1st, 2nd and 3rd, P. Finnegan.
Sow, under one year—1st and 2nd, P. Finnegan.

SPECIALS.
Paisley House special—Ray Reid.
D. F. Mills special—F. J. Garbutt.
A. E. Lazier special—D. Finnigan.
International Stock Co. special, best sow and litter—R. H. Long.
International Stock C. special, best boar under one year—P. Finnegan.

SHEEP.
Lincoln, Leicester and Cotsworld.
Ram—R. J .Garbutt, Jas. Alyea.
Shearling ram—R. J. Garbutt, R. J. Garbutt, P. Finnegan.
Ram lamb—R. J. Garbutt, R. J. Garbutt, P. Finnegan.
Ewe, aged—R. J. Garbutt, R. J. Garbutt, P. Finnegan.
Shearling ewe—R. J. Garbutt, P. Finnegan, R. J. Garbutt.
Ewe lamb—R. J. Garbutt, R. J. Garbutt, P. Finnegan.
Hampshire and Oxford Downs.
Ram—C. H. Cutriss, Jas. McFarland, Dr. Alyea.
Shearling ram—C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Ram lamb—Dr. Alyea, C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss.
Ewe, aged—C. H. Curtiss, Martin & Son, Jas. McFarland.
Ewe, shearling—C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Ewe lamb—C. H. Curtiss, Dr. Alyea, Jas. McFarland.
Shropshire Downs.
Ram, two shears or over—Jas. McFarland, C. H. Curtiss, Martin & Son.
Ram, shearling—Jas. McFarland, Jas. McFarland, Martin & Son.
Ram lamb—C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Ewe—C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland, C. H. Curtiss.
Ewe, shearling—Martin & Son, C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Ewe lamb—C. H .Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Southdown Sheep.
Ram, two shears—C. H. Curtiss Jas. McFarland.
Ream shearling—C. H. Curtiss.
Ram lamb—Jas. McFarland, C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss.
Ewe, aged—Jas. McFarland, C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss.
Ewe, shearling—C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss.
Ewe lamb—C. H. Curtiss, C. H. Curtiss, Jas. McFarland.
Dorset Horned Sheep.
Ram, two shears or over—C. H. Curtiss.
Ram, shearling—C. H. Curtiss.
Ram lamb—Jas. McFarland, Dr. Alyea.
SPECIALS.
Madole Hardware special—P. Finnegan.
Geo. Tustin special—Jas. McFarland.
Boyle & Son special—Jas. McFarland.

GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.
Winter wheat, white—Robt. Madden, Albert Walsh, Mark Hawley.
Winter wheat, red—R. Card.
Spring wheat—A. Hegadorn, D. Hawley, Jas. Vankoughnet.
Peas, small—W. J. Walsh, R. J. Walsh.
Peas, large—Donald Hawley.
Barley—Mrs. W. McColl, Donald Hawley, M. Hawley.
Corn, white—Herb Clancy, Ray Perry.
Corn, yellow—Ray Perry, H. Stone, R. J. Walsh.
Sweet corn, early—H. Stone, R. Perry, R. J. Walsh.
Sweet corn, late—G. T. Ham, H. Stone, Ray Perry.
Golden Bantam—L. Hartman, W. Cole, A. Moore.
Popcorn—H. Stone, R. J. Walsh.
Oats, white—D. Hawley, Mrs. W. A. McColl, N. Fitchett.
Rye—A .Walsh, M. Hawley, R. J. Walsh.
Buckwheat—Robt. Madden.
Alfalfa clover—A. Hegadorn, R. Card, D. Hawley.
Timothy Seed—A. Hegadorn, M. Hawley, Donald Hawley.
Beans, small, white—Mrs. W. A. McColl, W. J. Walsh.
Beans, large white—H. Clancy, R. J. Garbutt.
Sunflower seed—E. R. Sills, R. Card.
Early Rose Potatoes—J. F. Smith, E. R. Sills, K. Hambly.
Early Eureka—Norman Fisher, Early Ohio—S. J. Baird.
Irish Cobbler—Robt. Madden, John Coulter, F. W. Denison.
Rural New Yorker—Hambly, Carman No. 1—N. Fisher.
Green Mountain—K. Hambly, J. Coulter, H. E. Sutton.
Yellow Turnip—R. J. Garbutt, H. E. Sutton, Ray Perry.
Long beet—G. Somers, A. Moore.
Turnip beet—J. F. Smith, C. L. Hicks, W. J. Walsh.
White beet—E. Armitage, E. Kaylor, M. Hawley.
Red Mangolds—Ross Card, R. J. Garbutt, H. E. Sutton.
Yellow Mangolds—R. Card.
Onions, white —Robt. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes.
Onions, red—R. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes, Ed. Kaylor.
Onions, yellow—R. Solmes, E. L. Hicks.
Onions, pickling—R. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes.
Cauliflowers—Mrs. W. A. McCaul, F. L. Vanalstine, C. L. Hicks.
Celery—R. J .Garbutt.
Carrots, white—Geo. Thomas.
Carrots, yellow—Ed. Kaylor, Drew & Son, R. Solmes.
Carrots, table—H. Stone, Ross Card, Ray Perry.
Cabbage, Brunswick — C. L. Hicks, R. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes.
Cabbage, red—C. L. Hicks, R. Solmes.
Tomatoes—R. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes, C. L. Hicks.
Peppers—R. Solmes, R. J. Garbutt, Mrs. Bova.
Parsnips—R. Solmes, C. L. Hicks, Mrs. R. Solmes.
Watermelon—C. L. Hicks, N. Fitchett.
Muskmelon—C. L. Hicks.
Squash, table—C. L. Kaylor, Mrs. R. Solmes, E. R. Sills.
Squash, yellow—Ed. Kaylor, H. Clancy, J. Milligan.

Continued on page 3)

Every Government Sale Province is a Bootleggers' Paradise

LIQUOR once sold cannot be controlled. The evil lies in the liquor, not in the method of its sale, nor in the form of the package. This is proven in every Canadian province where government sale, in varying forms, has been tried. ¶ With easier access to intoxicating liquor, drinking has increased enormously. More drunkenness and crime associated with drunkenness have naturally followed. Bootlegging—instead of being CURED by so-called government "control"—is flourishing to a degree that makes Ontario's illicit sale seem small and insignificant by comparison. ¶ A ghastly failure, serving only to MULTIPLY the very evils it was heralded to cure! That is the story of government sale of liquor in BRITISH COLUMBIA, in MANITOBA, in QUEBEC.

British Columbia and the Bootleggers

The Vancouver World, a newspaper friendly to the government, has declared in an editorial: "British Columbia is the bootleggers' paradise".

The Attorney-General of that province —who is the official administrator of the Government Liquor Control Act—said in a recent speech: "The greatest bootleggers of all are the brewers and export liquor dealers".

Dr. A. E. Cooke, of Vancouver, in The Canadian Congregationalist, asserts: "The Government controls neither the manufacture, importation, transportation, nor exportation of liquor. The distillers and brewers control all these, and the Government simply acts as one of their sales agents, controlling about 50 per cent. of the retail end of the trade. The whiskey ring and the bootleggers control the rest."

Manitoba Sick of "Control" in Less Than a Year

Eleven months after Manitoba adopted its government control system, an open-minded investigator of conditions in that province, sums up the situation in these words:

"I leave Manitoba impressed with the evidence that both wets and drys are dissatisfied with the government control system—the wets because there is no legal sale of beer by the glass and because there is some delay and trouble in getting hard stuff, and the drys BECAUSE BOOTLEGGING AND DRUNKENNESS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED."

The same neutral authority declares: "There is no dispute in Winnipeg about bootlegging. Everybody—drys, wets, moderationists, police, government officials, business men, professional men and rounders—is the same story. The unanimous verdict during the week of August 24th, when I was in Winnipeg, was that bootlegging was being carried on on a tremendous scale, that the city was wide open, that the hotelmen had no regard for the will of the people as expressed in the disapproval of sale of liquor by the glass, and that something had to be done."

Quebec under Government Sale Eclipses Open Bar Evil

Quebec, with its longer experience in government sale, has drifted still further back toward the evil days of the open bar. In fact, the only difference between the Quebec "tavern" and the old bar-room is that customers sit down at tables to drink, rather than stand up at a bar!

And while Quebec goes on spending more money for booze than for education ($28,000,000 annually for liquor and $26,000,000 for educational purposes), crime is rampant. The Montreal Gazette was recently constrained to declare: "Montreal is a perfect Mecca for evil-doers, with vicious, immoral resorts and gambling joints, the hiding-places of the alien and other criminals from all corners of the continent."

Ontario Has Higher Hopes

Ontario citizens do NOT want THIS province to become "a bootleggers' paradise". They do not want their government to go into partnership with the, distillers and brewers, splitting the booze business "fifty-fifty" with bootleggers—which is the best any government has been able to do under "government sale".

The responsible electors of Ontario DO want the happier homes, women and children, made possible by The Ontario Temperance Act. They DO want to defeat the liquor traffic's insidious effort to turn back the clock. They DO want Ontario to be spared the costly experience of such bootleggers' paradises as British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec.

In this belief, and with the Government pledged to "give active and vigorous enforcement" of The Ontario Temperance Act, the Ontario Plebiscite Committee asks, with every confidence, that Ontario citizens give the Government an unmistakeable mandate on October 23rd.

For the Honor of Old Ontario mark Your Ballot thus :

1 Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act? X

2 Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?

The Ontario Plebiscite Committee
2 Toronto Street, Toronto G. B. Nicholson, *Chairman*

Empire Cafe
OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CATERING FOR PARTIES, LARGE OR SMALL
SPECIAL DINNERS
11.30 a.m., Till 2 p.m.
A la carte at all hours.
Ladies' afternoon tea served each afternoon.
Chinese and American dishes.
ICE CREAM PARLOR. CANDIES.
GEO. CHOW, - Proprietor.

Headquarters for
Genuine Ford Parts
A complete stock Dominion Cord and Fabric Tires.
Regular Grey and Royal Tubes—the cheapest in the long run.
Batteries for all cars.
WILLIARD BATTERY SERVICE STATION
General Garage Repairs and Painting.
Hard Rubber and Cushion Tires for buggies.
'Phone calls receive prompt attention.
Graham's = Garage
'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.

LENNOX FAIR, 1924

(Continued from page 2)

Vegetable marrow—M. A. Preslar.
Pumpkin, pie—H. Clancy, J. P. Mellow, Ray Perry.
Pumpkin, field—R. Card, J. H. Card, J. H. Moffat.
Citrons—Drew & Son, R. Perry, E. R. Hills.
Garden herbs—H. E. Sutton.
Parsley—Mrs. R. Solmes, R. Solmes.
Cucumbers, pickling — Robt. Solmes, Mrs. R. Solmes, F. W. Denison.
Cucumbers, large—Miss S. Lund, R. J. Walsh, H. Armstrong.
Standing Field Crop Sheaf—W. G. Shell, M. Hawley, Rockwell Parks.

SPECIALS.

Thompson Bros.—K. Hambly, F. W. Denison.
Wallace's Drug Store, early potatoes—R. Madden, N. Fitchett.
Wallace's Drug Store, late potatoes—K. Hambly, J. A. Coulter.
E. W .Metcalf Canning Co.—S. L. Clute, Mrs. R. Solmes, R. J. Garbutt.
Rennie Seed Co.—H. E. Sutton.
Haines Shoe Co.—R. Solmes.
W. V. Webster, oats—Donald Hay.
W. V. Webster, barley—Mrs. W. A. McCaul.
Dr. Willoughby, tomatoes—F. L. Clute, Mrs. R. Solmes.
Dr Willoughby, ears corn—H. Clancy.

FRUIT.

Winter apples—S. T. Herrington, Brighton, R. J. Garbutt, A. Parks.
Fall apples—R. J. Garbutt, R. H. Long, Arch Parks.
Snow apples—Arch Parks, R. J. Garbutt, Arthur Moore.
Baldwin—S. C. Herrington, R. J. Garbutt.
Greenings—S. C. Herrington, R. J. Garbutt, W. A. Embury.
Golden Russets—R. J. Garbutt, S. C. Herrington.
Northern Spy—R. J. Garbutt, S. C. Herrington, Robt. Madden, Tompkins—R. J. Garbutt.
Ben Davis—R. J. Garbutt, S. C. Herrington.
Cranberry Pippen—S. C. Herrington, R. J. Garbutt.
Wealthy—E. O. McCabe, R. J. Garbutt, Arch Parks.
McIntosh Red—R. J. Garbutt, S. C. Herrington.
Stark—R. J. Garbutt, S. C Herrington.
Hinstone Pippen—R. J. Garbutt.
Waggoner—S. C. Herrington, R. J. Garbutt.
St. Lawrence—R. J. Garbutt, A. Moore.
Talman Sweets—R. Madden, Arch Parks, Rockwell Parks.
Maiden's Blush—A. Walsh, R. Madden, Miss S. Lund.
Alexanders—R. J. Garbutt, H. R. Mellow, E. O. McCabe.
Wolf River—R. Parks, Arch Parks, E. O. Kaylor.
Ganda Red—R. J. Garbutt.
Duchess—R. J. Moore, R. J. Garbutt, S. Pringle.
Gravensteins—R. J. Garbutt.
Grapes—A. Friskin.

SPECIALS

G. E. Winters, best assortment Winter Apples—S. C. Herrington.
G. Winters, best assortment Fall Apples—R. J. Garbutt.

LADIES' WORK.

Filet crochet—Mrs. W. A. McCaul, Mrs. Hartman.
Irish crochet—Mrs. S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Hartman.
Drawn thread work, fine—Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Lockwood.
Drawn thread work, coarse—Miss G. McLaughlin, Mrs. Hartman.
Thread lace, fine—E. O. McCabe, Miss L. Walters.
Thread lace, coarse—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Hartman.
Knitting—E. O. McCabe, N. B. Miller.
Modern beading—Mrs. Bova, E. O. McCabe.
Roman cut work—Mrs. Wardmer, Mrs. McCaul.
Italian embroidery—Mrs. Bova Mrs. McCaul.
Sweedish weaving—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Wardmer.
Free embroidery — Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Lockwood.
Eyelet embroidery — Mrs. Wardmer, F. J. Roberts.
Hardanger embroidery — Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. McCaul.
French Knot—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Hartman.
Conventional silk embroidery—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. McCaul.
Floral silk embroidery—Mrs. W. A. McCaul, Mrs. A. R. Vivian.
Service Tray—Mrs. McCaul, E. O. McCabe.
Luncheon set, embroidery—E. O. McCabe, Mrs. Vivian.
Luncheon set, hand work—Mrs. Wm. Norris, Mrs. Wardmer.
Buffet runner—Mrs. W. A. Mc-Caul, Mrs. Wardmer.
Serviettes—Mrs. W. A. McCaul, Mrs. T. N. Assestinne.
Table mats—E. O. McCabe, Mrs. Hartman.
Tea cosey—Miss L. Walters, Mrs. McCaul.
Tray cloth—Miss G. McLaughlin, Mrs. Wardmer.
Tea cloth—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Wm. Norris.
Tea cloth, embroidery—Mrs. McCaul, Miss G. McLaughlin.
Linbrary table runner—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. H. Armstrong.
Library table runners, other work—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. McCabe.
Pillow slips, embroidered—Mrs. Bivian, Miss G. McLaughlin.
Pillow cases—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. E. O. McCabe.
Bed spread—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Vivian.
Hand towels—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Hartman.
Hand towels, embroidered—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Hartman.
Guest towels—Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Vivian.
Lamp shade—Mrs. Cameron Wilson, Mrs. McCaul.
Ladies' night robe—Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. McCaul.
Wrist bag—Mrs. A. E. Sutton, Mrs. McCaul.
Ladies' camisole—Mrs. McCaul Miss G. McLaughlin.
Ladies' slippers—Mrs. McCabe.
Embroidery, not listed—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Wardman.
Embroidery, colored—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Vivian.
Crochet work—Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Warmer.
Crochet work fancy—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Hartman.
Needlework—Mrs. E. O. McCabe, Mrs. Lockwood.

LADIES' WORK, USEFUL.

Quilt—Mrs. N. B. Miller, Mrs. McCaul.
Quilt, pieced—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. E. O. McCabe.
Quilt, aplique—Mrs. McCaul, Miss A. Meikle.
Rag mat—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. Sutton.
Floor Rug—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. McCaul.
Bath mat—Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. H. E. Sutton.
Sheet hemming—Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. McCabe.
Golf jacket—Mrs. H. E. Sutton, Mrs. McCaul.
Shoulder shawl—Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Elgin Parrott.
Woolen socks—Miss G. McLaughlin, Mrs. McCaul.
Knit mitts—Mrs. Hartman, H. Clancy.
Machine-made cloth—Mrs. H. E. Sutton, Mrs. McCaul.
House dress—Miss Clancy, Mrs. McCaul.
Child's dress—Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. McCabe.
Laundry work—Mrs. H. E. Sutton, Mrs. McCaul.
Home dyeing—Mrs. F. Pringle, Mrs. H. E. Sutton.

DAIRY AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS

BWIAC naEnaaVilt bdS,WaeBSV

Butter, 1 lb. roll—Drew & Son, E. Hills.
Butter, 5 lb. roll—F. L. Vanalstine, H. E. Sutton.
Butter, 1 lb. print—H. Armitage.
Lard, home rendered—Miss A. Meikle, H. E. Sutton.
Maple sugar—Albert Walsh, Mrs. W. A. McCaul.
Maple sugar—Arch. Parks, B. Parks.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Homemade bread—Mrs. H. E Sutton, Mrs. R. J. Garbutt.
Homemade fruit or nut bread —Mrs. R. J. Garbutt, Mrs. F. W. Metcalfe.
Homemade buns, plain—Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. M. H. Preslar.
Homemade tea biscuits—Mrs. A. Winters, Mrs. R. J. Garbutt.
Homemade corn muffins—Mrs. R. J. Garbutt.
Homemade cookies — Grace R. Bowen, Mrs. H. Armitage.
Homemade Oatmeal cookies—Mrs. R. J. Garbutt, Grace Bowen.
Fancy tea cakes—Grace Bowen, Mrs. Howard Armstrong.
Layer cake—Mrs. H. E. Sutton, Mrs. M. H. Metcalfe.
Layer cake, dark—Mrs. R. J. Garbutt, Mrs. H. E. Sutton.
Sponge cake—Miss A. Meikle, Mrs. R. J. Garbutt.
Soft ginger bread—Miss S. Lund, Mrs. M. H. Preslar.
Fried cakes—Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. H. E. Sutton.
Apple pie—Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. A. Frisken.
Pumpkin pie—Mrs. F. W. Denison, Mrs. A. Winters.
Lemon pie—Mrs. A. Winters, Mrs. R. J. Garbutt.
Baked beans—Mrs. R. J. Garbutt, Mrs. H. Armstrong.

FRUITS, JELLIES, ETC.

Canned strawberries—E. O. McCabe, H. E. Sutton.
Canned raspberries—A. Frisken, H. E. Sutton.
Canned cherries—H. E. Sutton, E. O. McCabe.
Canned pears—H. E. Sutton, N. B. Miller.
Canned rhubarb—Miss S. Lund Mrs. W. A. McCaul.
Preserved peaches—E. O. McCabe, N. B. Miller.
Preserved pineapple—W. A. McCall, Miss S. Meikle.
Preserved plums—A. Frisken, Mrs. McCaul.
Orange or grape fruit marmalade—Miss A. Meikle, H. E. Sutton.
Currant jelly—H. E. Sutton, A. Frisken.
Apple jelly—L. Hartman, S. Pringle.
Raspberry jelly—H. E. Sutton, S. Pringle.
Mixed pickles—Mrs. Vivian, H. E. Sutton.
Mustard pickles—Mrs. Vivian, Drew & Son.
Tomato catsup—H. Armitage, H. E. Sutton.
Green sauce—H. E. Sutton.
Sweet pickles—H. E. Sutton, S. Pringle.
Raspberry vinegar—H. E. Sutton, S. Pringle.
Fruit cordial, red—H. E. Sutton, S. Pringle.
Salad dressing—Miss G. McLaughlin, H. E. Sutton.
Honey in comb, 10 lbs—Harold Thompson, H. R. Mellow.
Display comb honey—Harold Thompson, H. R. Mellow.
Honey extracted, 10 lbs.—H. Thompson.
Display of extracted honey—H. Thompson.

DRESSED FOWL AND EGGS.

Hens eggs, brown—V. Akenbrack, A. Frisken, W. Cranston.
Hens eggs, white—W. A. Embury, Mrs. H. Armstrong, A. Frisken.
Dressed fowl, under one year—Mrs. H. E. Sutton.
Dressed fowl, over one year—Mrs. H. E. Sutton.

SPECIALS.

Denison Bros.—M. H. Preslar, D. B. Wilson—Ed. Kaylor.
W. H. Grass—H. Clancy.
A. E. Caston—D. B. Smith, Mrs. H. Armstrong.
A. S. Kimmerly—Frank Smith.
A. MacGregor—D. B. Smith.
The Fair Grocery, bread—H. Clancy, F. W. Denison.
The Fair Grocery, buns—D. B. Smith.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—Mrs. H. Armstrong, H. Clancy, F. W. Denison.

APIARIAN SPECIALS

Harry Scott—Harold Thompson, H. R. Mellow.
Rosa Bova, best jar honey—N. B. Miller, Harold Thompson.
Rosa Bova, best section honey —L. Hartman, Harold Thompson.

FANCY WORK SPECIALS

Geo. Robertson & Son, luncheon set—Mrs. H. Norris.
Geo. Robertson & Son, fancy bed spread—Lockwood.
Jewellry Gift Shop—Mrs. Vivian.

FINE ARTS

Painting in Oils.

Landscape—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Marine—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Animals—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Fish or Game—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood.
Fruit—O. C. Madden, Mrs. Lockwood.
Flowers—O. C .Madden, Mrs. McCall.
Figure composition — O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Study in still life—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Portrait—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Scene, local—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Any copy—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.

WATER COLORS

Landscape—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Marine—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Animals—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Fish or game—F. M. Bailey, O. C. Madden.
Fruit—O. C .Madden, Mrs. Lockwood.
Flowers—F. M. Bailey, Mrs. McCall.
Figure, composition—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Study in still life—O. C .Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Portrait—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Scene—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Any copy—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.

PASTEL

Landscape—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Any other subject—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Any Copy—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.

DRAWINGS

Freehand pencil drawing—O. C. Madden, Catherine Fox.
Crayon drawing—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Mechanical drawing—Catherine Fox.
Conventional design—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Pen and ink drawing—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Kodak views—Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sutton.
Wood carving—Mrs. Metcalf, Miss L. Walters.
Any other art work—O. C. Madden, F. M. Bailey.
Balance of Prize List will be published next week.

PREPARING THE SURPLUS COCKERELS FOR THE MARKET

(Experimental Farms Note)

Repeated experiments conducted by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, both at Ottawa and the branch farms throughout Canada, have demonstrated the fact that it is far more profitable to fatten cockerels before putting them on the market, than to sell them direct from range. The additional profit obtained thereby, is due not only to the increase in the weight, but more particularly in the improved quality of the flesh, which always commands a higher price.

Crate fattening involves a little more time and trouble than does fattening in pens or yards, but has proven to be the more satisfactory and gives greater returns. An experiment conducted at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1921, showed that the average profit (over cost of food) realised on birds fattened in crates was almost fifty per cent. greater than on those fattened in yards.

No birds showing signs of constitutional weakness should be put in the fattening crates, as they will be unable to endure the confinement and forced feeding. Cockerels of the general purpose breds fatten best in crates when they weigh from four to five pounds. Before being placed in the crates they should be thoroughly treated for lice, and if necessary treated again during the fattening period.

Experiments have also shown that a home-mixed fattening gives equally good results as a commercial mash and produces a cheaper grain. Such a mash may well be composed of equal parts by weight, of cornmeal, feed flour and middlings, or equal parts of feed flour, cornmeal, barley meal and buckwheat meal. In fact a mixture of almost any finely ground grain will prove satisfactory. The mash should be mixed with buttermilk, but if this is not possible, skim-milk may be used, and 5 to 10 per cent. should be added to the mash ingredients. The mixture should be about the consistency of porridge, so that it can be poured from a pail. It is preferable to mix one feed ahead, so that it will be a little sour when fed. As a general rule, two feeds per day are sufficient, and no more should be given than the birds can clear up in ten or fifteen minutes. All surplus feed should be removed after each feeding and the troughs kept thoroughly clean.

More detailed information on this subject, including a complete description of fattening crates, is contained in Exhibition Circular No. 70, "Crate Feeding," which can be obtained free of charge from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SAW THE JOKE ON HIMSELF

Charles M. Schwab Tells Good Story, in Which He is Very Much the Central Figure.

Charles M. Schwab does not take himself seriously, except as an instrumentality for service and production, and he does not look for any praise of himself without tempering it with a retort if the occasion permits.

Mr. Schwab attended a banquet in Indianapolis recently. After hearing eulogies of himself by other speakers, he told the following stories:

"It is embarrassing to hear oneself eulogized as I have been by your good chairman, but when it is done, I bring myself to have a better conception of myself by recalling an incident that happened shortly after I took charge of the Carnegie plant.

"I was more or less a figure of local prominence in the community, and when I left the plant each day I rode home in a buggy driven by an old darky.

"One day as we were driving along, a mother out taking an airing with her little daughter walked to the side of the road and as we passed pointed up at the buggy and said: 'There, honey, is Mr. Schwab.' The child replied: 'Which one, mother?'"

Reversing Speech.

There is a curious phonographic instrument, the invention of Poulsen, capable of reversing the sounds of a word or a sentence. A steel piano wire, carried on two spools, passes between the poles of a small electro-magnet so connected with a telephone transmitter that spoken words are magnetically recorded on the moving wire and reproduced in a receiving instrument. When the motion of the wire is direct, the words are heard as in ordinary conversation, but if the motion is reversed, the sounds come to the ear in reverse order, like words spelled backward. To represent the order in which the reversed sounds strike the ear, however, not only must the order of the letters composing a word be reversed, but each letter must itself be reversed from right to left, as when reflected from a mirror.

Polish Melodies.

The Poles have remained singularly free from eastern influence. Their melodic invention is sometimes rather limited, but their tunes are always wonderfully embellished, and they often make use of difficult intervals which would seem to be more suitable for an instrument than for the voice. The effect of these songs is good but full of interest and in hearing them it is easy to realize that Chopin was a thoroughly "national" composer.

Thackeray and Dickens.

It has often been observed that persons who care greatly for the writings of Dickens seldom care greatly for the writings of Thackeray, while those who care greatly for the writings of Thackeray seldom care greatly for the writings of Dickens. The reason is plain. Dickens deals with the masses, Thackeray with the classes; in the one we find democracy, in the other aristocracy.

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Come and See for Yourself !

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In White and Grey with Pink or Blue borders. First quality. Friday and Saturday, special per pair..... $2.69

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BONNIE DOWN BLANKETS

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Large English Bath Towels, thick, absorbent and durable, finished with fringed ends, 20 x 42. Friday and Saturday special per pair..... $1.00

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A strong, serviceable quality for every day use. Nicely finished, with floral design, 54 in. wide. Friday and Saturday special per yard..... .75

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All Linen weight, splendid drying quality, 16 in. wide. Friday and Saturday..... 6 YDS. $1.00

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Duel In a Park.

A great duel was recently fought in Richmond Park, near London, in which both the warriors lost their lives.

The challenger was a young and powerful descendant of a warrior race that lived in England in the time of the Conqueror, and the challenge was accepted by another champion scarcely less strong and fearless. The duellists were two powerful fallow bucks, and they fought for the favor of a doe.

It was a terrible fight. The animals rushed at one another in fury, stamping and snorting, and antler crashed against antler and fell mercilessly on flank and neck till both antlers were covered with blood and foam.

One was more powerful or more skilful than his opponent, and forced him back and back toward the lake, where the fight was continued furiously in the water until it was churned into muddy foam.

Then they sprang apart and once more charged, heads down, until their antlers were locked in a fatal embrace. They stagger two powerful the waters closed over them, and only a projecting flank marked their watery grave.

Words With Changed Meanings.

If we wish to label anything strange or barbarous we say it is "outlandish," but when the Bible speaks of an "outlandish woman" it means a foreigner.

Another curious expression in the Authorized Version is "The other basket had very naughty figs." That means fruit which was good for nought. To-day the word "naughty" means "ill-behaved." In the Prayer Book the word "presently" means "at the present time," but to-day it always means a future time, though not far distant.

When the Authorized Version of the Scriptures was first printed the word "careful" meant "full of care and anxiety," as in "careworn," but if a man were said to be careful it would to-day be a good testimonial. Thus, when the New Testament tells us to "be careful for nothing," it is not enjoining wastefulness and speaking against thrift, but simply telling us not to worry about anything.

Famous Old Pohick Church.

Pohick church, Fairfax county, Virginia, seven miles from Mount Vernon, was built in 1773 from plans drawn by General Washington, who was a vestryman for 20 years. The church was used as a stable during the Civil war, but has lately been restored and is now practically in its original condition.

A Novel Diet.

A correspondent sends us a capital Spoonerism, one that is entirely new to us. It appears that a young clergyman was temporarily filling a city pulpit and in his prayer he said: "May the brother who ministers to this flock be filled full of fresh veal and new zigor."

How John Dory Got His Spots.

The dory is one of the mackerel family with a highly notable ancestry. He has many peculiarities of form and color, but none more marked than the two vivid red spots on his sides. Tradition says that it was from a dory that St. Peter took the coin with which to pay the tribute, and that the two spots mark the place where he held the fish between his thumb and finger.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA

LIES 1,200 MILES OFF AFRICAN COAST.

Very Few Whites Live There—Population Mostly Black—Island Is Miserably Poor — Some Delightful Scenery In Interior—Jamestown Is Antiquated.

St. Helena is a small island lying some 1,200 miles from the African coast, and 1,800 from South America. As seen from the ocean the island, which rises abruptly sheer from the sea, presents a desolate appearance. Great peaks rise everywhere, and there is nothing but black rock to be seen, stretching up 1,809 feet and more straight from the ocean level. Nothing grows on this rock, and it is quite impossible to climb up the most of it. In the interior of the island, and to the west of it are 18,133 acres of soil, and this is used for grazing purposes, and for the growth of all trees and foods needed by the 2,500 people who live in St. Helena. The Island is 10½ miles long, and 6¾ miles wide, yet only the 18,133 acres is useful soil—and the rest is bleak, and barren, and awful. A great ridge of mountains divides the island. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, deserted by them, and picked up by the Dutch, but later acquired by the East India Company in 1651, and it has been a British colony ever since.

The Capital is called Jamestown after James II., and it is a small place of some 1,500 people, lying to the north of the Island. Nothing is said to ever change at Jamestown, and its streets are probably just the same to-day as they were 100 years ago, and are lighted up by the same oil lamps, which by the way are filled with oil to last until 10.30 p.m. each night, when they flicker out. During moonlight, even the limited supply from Jamestown's twenty-six antiquated oil lamps, set in an old-fashioned iron bracket, is not provided, and the good inhabitants thus go without and must depend on the moon's light alone. The officials in Jamestown are few, and they all hold numerous offices. For instance, the chief of police holds ten other positions. The police magistrate holds another nine offices, and he can be colonial auditor, police magistrate, crown prosecutor, or receiver of wrecks at will.

Jamestown runs down a valley, and is a hot place, with little rain, only getting about seven inches a year, as against about 65 inches "up country." It is quite pathetic to hear the people here speak about "up country," but after you have spent a month in Jamestown, and have lived "up country," you better appreciate just what they mean. Roads, cut of solid rock, were built by slaves and Chinese, and these zig-zag until you reach the tops of the hills. It takes sometimes two hours to get to the tops of the steeper hills, and when coming down the back wheel of the tiny carriage is locked, and you literally glide down to the bottom. Indeed all travel in St. Helena is either going up, or sliding down. There are few white people living in St. Helena, but these few are extraordinarily hospitable, and are for ever giving dances and parties for each other, or for privileged visitors.

The population is mostly black—a mixture of Chinese, Hindoo, African black and British, with the Hindoo type predominating. The island is miserably poor, its income being but £12,000 a year, and its expenditure £15,000 a year, the difference being paid by the British Government. Wages are low. Skilled mechanics getting $3.75 a week, and laborers $1.00 a week. The blacks are civil, kindly, and loveable, and they give the authorities little or no trouble, and crime is almost unknown. In the interior is some delightful scenery, but naturally it is limited, and a couple of days will probably permit you to see the whole of it. Pretty country villes, of pink or white, nestling amid bouganvillea, hibiscus, roses, and tropical trees abound at intervals, and you see sheep and cattle grazing on the upper lands, and donkeys and goats on the lower. Small pine woods, and other trees grow, and you see the English acorn growing alongside the Australian bluegum, and acacia, and all manner of trees familiar to us.

But it was as the home of the Emperor Napoleon that St. Helena will ever be associated, and here he lived and died, spending six years on a barren piece of rock known as Longwood, because, I presume, there is no wood on it.

If you would understand why Longwood was selected for Napoleon, go to St. Helena and one glance at the place will soon tell you the story. Napoleon was considered a menace to the peace of Europe. He was a thorn in the side of every ruler, and it was thought that he could be placed in a place where all escape was impossible, and where living, he would really be dead, and possibly no other place in this world could provide so fitting a site as Longwood in St. Helena. To go to Longwood, which is largely a plain of 1,500 acres on the top of a mountain 1,760 feet above the sea level, you go by way of what is well called the "Devil's Valley," and, skirting along the top of the lofty cliffs on a narrow roadway just fifteen feet wide, you have the Devil's Valley on one side, and Fisher's Valley on the other. The road is the only entrance to Longwood, and it could be defended by 50 men against 10,000 quite easily. No path lead to Longwood. All around is deep, impenetrable valley, with the bare 1,500 acres of Deadwood and Longwood alone relieving the black, barren face. Directly in front is Flagstaff Hill, and to the right of this what is known as the Barn, a great pile of rock, without a single tree, as also is Flagstaff, and totally without a single spring of water.

Analyzing Mothers-in-Law.

After forty-seven years' work in unravelling the tangles that find their way into the courts, a legal aid society in London fervently declares the mother-in-law joke is no joke. According to the society's attorney thousands of domestic difficulty cases have come to the Legal Aid Society in recent years. Last year," he says, "we helped to straighten out the difficulties of more than three thousand six hundred couples. Mothers-in-law were responsible for most of them."

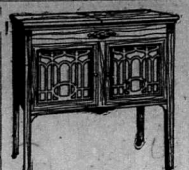
A statistical analysis reveals three reasons: first, no mother thinks any other woman's child is good enough for her own; secondly, a mother frequently sees in the marriage of her child the thwarting of her own plans and ambitions; and third, where the boy or girl has been a wage-earner the mother dislikes sharing her accustomed income with another.

Railway Oil.

Railway engines need 100 gallons of lubricating oil annually.

The amount of tea used in England daily is about 600,000 pounds.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE



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May it find you fully prepared Our fall lines of Steel Ranges, Quebec Cooks, and Quebec Heaters is now complete. Let us show them to you. Your stove taken in exchange. Stove pipes, elbows, and stove pipe enamel always in stock.
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—Not a new song.
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9.30—Class meeting
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.
Sunday, Oct. 19—Anniversary services.

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41-b Water Street.

Glass !

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done at the store.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Napanee Women's Institute.

The regular meeting of the N. W. I. will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, at 2.30 p.m., in the Agricultural Office. Addresses will be given by the District President and the District Secretary. Refreshments. Collection.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sills and family wish to thank their many friends who helped so efficiently at the fire Sunday, Sept. 28th, when their home burned down, and also to express their gratitude to those who gave so many useful gifts and for the shower of fruit and pickles. 45-ap

The Market Grocery.

For a delicious, refreshing cup of tea or coffee, try Thompson's Standard blends. The greatest number of loaves of the best bread is made from Ogilvie's flour. We sell this flour with a guarantee. Save money on groceries by buying the best.
THOMPSON BROS.

Ladies' Golf—Ross Archer Competition.

The Ladies of the Napanee Golf Club are indebted to Mr. Ross Archer, of the Jewellry and Gift shop, for a trophy, which is being competed for this week. The arrangements of the tournament are being looked after by Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Sheath.

Auction Sale.

At the residence of R. J. Dickinson, Saturday, Oct. 11th, commencing at 10 a.m., parlor suite, fancy tables, dining-room suite, bed-room suites, writing desk, kitchen range, heater, dishes, square piano, kitchen cabinet, pictures, etc. Everything to be sold. Terms, cash.
H. W. GALLAGHER, Auctioneer.

Just to Remind You.

That you may consult Dr. Ray, Specialist, of Belleville, any Friday afternoon, at Campbell House, Napanee, and in doing so you will have at your service the skill and experience of one whose diagnosis and treatment of obscure errors of vision has been confirmer by eminent specialists, including the Mayo Bros. Clinics.

Fifty Years in Office.

Half a century in official office and still hale and hearty and giving splendid service is a record seldom achieved and one to be proud of. Fifty years ago on Friday, the third day of October, 1874, a commission was issued appointing Samuel S. Lazier, Esq., to the position of Master and Deputy Registrar of the Court of Chancery at the towns of Belleville, Napanee and Picton. On Friday Col. S. S. Lazier was waited upon by the members of the bar and presented with an illuminated address of congratulation and appreciation. The event took place in Col. Lazier's office in the midst of his daily work which he still so ably performs, and the time chosen was during the noon lunch recess.

The Annual Convention of the Napanee District (Napanee Division) of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, will be held at Empey Hill Methodist Church on Wednesday, Oct. 8th. An interesting programme will be given. Come and help along this most important work of our church. Morning session opens at 9.30. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

DRY CLEANING

No matter how spotted or soiled your garment is, bring it here and let us tell you what can be done with it.

A complete Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring Service, capable of handling with care every problem of renovation and repairing.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NAPANEE

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

Imagine.

Simply imagine a man with a home not burning VanLuven's Coal. Costs only $14.50 per ton. Why pay more.

Some Good Indian Yarns.

Lieut.-Col. Alban Wilson, in his "Sport and Service in Assam," tells a tale of a young officer who, having mislaid his servants and baggage on a journey, was hospitably received by strangers, to whom he volunteered the information that he was a conjurer.

When he was introduced to a very senior officer, a general, the old man said :

"I hear you are going to show us some tricks, so I hope you have brought you cards."

"Yes, sir," answered the young officer, "but you seem to have a good many here." And to the delight of the mess and the bewilderment of the general, the conjurer proceeded to pull an interminable supply of cards from the bottom of his senior's left trouser leg.

A further story is about two Bengali youths, who evidently considered that the fact that they had been born entitled them to an income for the rest of their days.

They came to the author armed with a long petition, in which it was explained that "having received an English education, but failed to pass their final examinations, they now requested the charitable to contribute towards maintaining them."

Their father, a small farmer, but the young lunatics protested that it would be shameful for them to work on the land after they had received a good education, hence the necessity for support!

Origin of Common Phrase.

The expression "Showing the White Feather" had its origin in the cock pit. It arose from a belief that a fighting bird which had a white feather in its wing was apt to show cowardice in fight. Many such phrases are incorporated in the English language from the same source, such as "to turn tail," "to stand steel," "cock of the walk," "to die game." Many such words and phrases bear witness to the widespread popularity of this most ancient pastime.

The Page Millions.

Wembley's sudden leap into fame from a rather obscure suburb of London to a sort of central magnet of the Empire has revived interest in the story of the mysterious "Page Millions."

In 1543 Henry VIII. granted the manor of Wembley to persons who sold it the same year to one Richard Page, whose descendant, of the same name, held it in 1795.

Since then the Court of Chancery has had the matter in hand. Rumor values the estate at £30,000,000.

Carthage.

Carthage was founded by the Phoenicians about 850 B.C.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12th.
First of series of Centenary Missionary services.
Rev. A. J. Langford will preach morning and evening.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Monday, 7.30 p.m.—C. G. I. T. and G. S. E. T. Groups.
Monday, 8.30—Young People's Union.
Wednesday—W. M. S. Convention at Moscow.

ALTITUDE GIVES FLAVOR TO TEA

ORANGE PEKOE IS SIMPLY NAME OF LEAF.

"Let me have a cup of orange pekoe tea."

How often we hear this expression in restaurants and tea-rooms. Yet, if you were asked "What is orange pekoe ? the answer would almost invariably be, "I do not know, but I do know it is supposed to be good tea."

Orange pekoe is simply the name of the leaf and the distinguishing mark of the size of the leaf. It is not arbitrarily nor necessarily the best tea by any means. You may have good, bad or indifferent orange pekoe tea.

Goodness of the leaf is judged by the flavor, which depends upon two things, the elevation at which the plant is grown and the care exercised in the manufacture of the tea.

The higher the elevation of the tea garden, the richer the leaf is in essential oil, which constitutes its flavor.

Necessities of Life.

Schnapps and cognac were officially ruled to be necessities of life by a German court when two buxom barmaids, Maria Rhodes and Lyda Bock, with their employer, were fined recently for profiteering in brandy.

According to the German law, necessities of life must be marked in plain figures and sold for no more. Luxuries need not be marked and the marked prices may be raised at will. When it was proved that a price higher than that marked had been collected for brandy the barmaids were fined 3,000 and 1,500 marks respectively, and the proprietor, Herman Loewer, 7,000 marks.

Hardy Alfalfa in Ontario.

A large number of tests have been conducted in past years on the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College with different varieties and strains of alfalfa. It was discovered more than a decade ago that the Common alfalfa from the Central Western States would not live long in Ontario. Variegated alfalfas, such as the Grimm and the Ontario Variegated, however, proved hardy in this Province. These two varieties are now increasing substantially as the farmers appreciate their superiority over the Common, violet flowered variety.

In one experiment at the College alfalfa has been cut for hay three times a year for eleven successive years without re-seeding. The first cutting this year, therefore, is the thirty-fourth crop obtained from the one seeding. The average yield of hay per acre per annum from the eleven years of this test was eighty seven four tons.

In another experiment of thirty-four plots seeded in the spring of 1922, the highest yield of hay from the first cutting of this year was of the variegated type.

The Common alfalfa has variegated flowers of different densities and the Variegated alfalfa has violet, green, blue and yellow or various blends which can be seen when the blossoms are fully opened.

Several carloads of seed of high quality of Variegated alfalfa have been produced and sold for seed purposes in each of the past two or three years in Peel County alone. Also in a number of other counties seed of the Variegated type of alfalfa is being produced.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

It is not lack of time, but indifference which leaves farm machinery broken and rusty throughout winter.

A pig that doesn't make a hog of himself isn't profitable.

A spotless reputation — For VanLuven's Coal. Call 92 for a trial order.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.
We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FUNERAL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
CASKETS, WINDOW SHADES
PHONE 138 NAPANEE, ONT.

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.
SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

A HOT STARTER.

Al.—Heard your brother Jack had a bad accident.

Sal.—Yeh, sat right down in a barrel of turpentine.

Al.—Hurt much ?

Sal.—Don't know. The doctors ain't caught up to him yet.
Arch. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.

"Superior in every way" is VanLuven's Coal. Costs only $14.50 per ton.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

"THE CIRCUS COWBOY" has a wallop as hard as the one Jones packs in his mighty right. Don't miss Chas. Jones' latest picture. And a 2-reel comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Which is the stronger—a girl's duty to herself and the man she loves—or the duty to her parents? These are the questions answered in "FOR SALE," the startling First National picture of American society life.
Also a good comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Sir Hall Caine's powerful story, "A PRODIGAL SON," is now to be seen in Stoll's gignatic English film masterpiece.
Also a special 2-reel comedy.
Watch for "THE WHITE ROSE" and "THE COVERED WAGON."

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

"Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering ; for He is faithful that promised." Heb. 10-23 ; "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life," Rev. 2-10 ; "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the Tree of Life," Rev. 2-7 ; "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever," Heb. 13-8.

Saviour to Thy love we fly,
On that love our souls rely ;
Friend unfailing, Friend Divine
O what a constancy is Thine !
A BIBLE LOVER.

BECOMING

To the features and a decided improvement to personal appearance are glasses fitted to frames of the present vogue.
Stylish men and women to-day wear glasses when necessity demands.
We count appearance a prime essential to the successful fitting of Glasses.

DR. LEWIS,

Above Wallace's Drug Store.
Open Every Day.

Related to Ours Your Business is

SINCE 1584, when the first European bank was founded in Venice, the story of the world's commercial progress is the history of the development of banking. Since the founding of the Standard Bank of Canada in 1873, the commercial progress of many of this Country's most successful business houses is closely identified with the services of this institution. Each local branch of the Standard Bank is equipped to meet the financial needs of the community.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
NAPANEE BRANCH—R. R. White, *Manager*
Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh

If it is a COAT

—See—

W. DAVIS

We need no introduction to you regarding our stock of

Fur and Cloth Coats

OUR PRICE and selection is our best advertisement.

We are also handling a complete range of CHILDREN'S COATS

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

LIMITED
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
(57TH YEAR)

This College is famed throughout America for its thorough training in Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Stenography, Typewriting and all commercial subjects. Thousands of successful graduates prove the superiority of our work.
Write for free prospectus.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

The Issue !

The Question each Voter must ask himself is this :

Do I want Liquor Stores in Napanee and the surrounding Villages ?

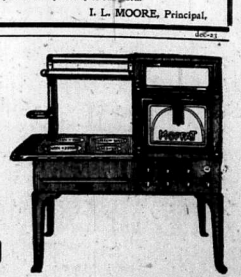
The Evidence of the Last Eight Years Provides the Answer

Under the O. T. A.

1.—Drunkenness has been practically eleminated.
2.—Crime has decreased in direct proportion to the amount of liquor consumed.
3.—There is less poverty in Napanee and county than ever before.
4.—Living conditions are improved.
5.—Home life is on a higher plane.

Compare Napanee To-Day with 1914 and You will Mark Your Ballot with an X Opposite the First Question.

Moffat's Electric Range



Ask the Woman who uses one

Hydro Shop

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe — Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

ARE TAXED $10 FINE.

Compulsory Balloting Law in Australia Provides Fine for Neglect.

All Australian citizens must vote in Federal elections under penalty of $10 fine for failure to go to the polls. This, in effect, is the private members' bill which has passed the Australian House of Representatives and Senate. That the bill, which was not backed by the Government, enacting compulsory voting should have passed into law without exciting much interest was largely due to the fact that the experiment already has been tried out in the state of Queensland for more than nine years.

The penalty for failure to vote seems anfall, but the existence of such a penalty has had a tonic effect on Queensland voters, according to figures of polling in the recent state elections.

Not more than 75 per cent. of Queensland electors took the trouble to go to the polls up to 1915, when the compulsory voting law for the state was passed. The percentage then jumped to more than 88 per cent. This high figure has not been quite maintained, as the percentage of voters in the election of 1920 fell to 80. This percentage, however, compares favorably with the states where compulsory voting was not enforced.

According to figures for the most recent elections in other states, the proportion of electors who voted was 74 per cent. in New South Wales, 68 in Victoria and South Australia, 67 in West Australia and 66 in Tasmania. Between a fourth and a half of the electors also failed to vote in Federal elections. Compulsory registration, which has been enforced throughout the Commonwealth in local years, was but a prelude to the compulsory voting law now enacted.

Blowing Cork Out of Bottle.

Place in the neck of a wide-mouthed bottle a cork considerably too small for it and try to blow it in the bottle. Instead of going in it will generally fly out. The reason is that the blowing compresses the air in the bottle and this, recoiling like a spring, drives the cork out. To succeed, the experiment must be tried with bottle and cork perfectly dry, so that one will not stick to the other.—Exchange.

To W. J. SHANON, ESQ.,
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington :

County of Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT :

The lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes in the year 1924 showing the amount due against each lot or parcel of land set opposite to the same, having been submitted to me in duplicate and in accordance with section 142, Cha. 195, R.S.O., 1914, of the "Assessment Act," and each of the said lists having been vised by me, I hereby authorize and command you, William James Shannon, Treasurer of the County of LENNOX AND ADDINGTON to levy upon the respective lands specified therein for the arrears and costs due thereon.

Dated this 29th day of July, A.D., 1924.

W. H. Milling,
Warden of the County of Lennox and Addington.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington.
TO WIT :

By virtue of a warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1924, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list, for the arrears of taxes due thereon, and the costs as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the aforesaid taxes and costs, at my office in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, in the present year A.D., 1924, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

The PUBLIC will please remember that this is a strictly CASH SALE. Private cheques will not be accepted in settlement unless marked by the Bank upon which they are drawn and made par at Napanee.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, July 29th, A.D., 1924.

W. J. SHANNON,
Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH.

	Arrears	Costs	Total
W.R., Lot 1, acres, 84 ; years, over 3.....	$ 20.00	$2.50	$22.50
W.R., Lot 2, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	15.00	2.38	17.38
2, Lot 17, acres, 100 ; years, 1921.....	8.06	2.25	10.31
2, Lot 15)			
2 Lot 16) acres, 194 ; years, over 3.....	40.00	3.00	43.00
3, Lot 13-14, acres, 200 ; years, over 3....	30.00	2.75	32.75
3, Lot 15, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	100.00	4.50	104.50
3, Lot 20, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	100.00	4.50	104.50
4, Lot s ¼ 6)			
4, Lot s ¼ 7)			
5, Lot 6 & 7), acres, 300 ; years, 1921-2-3	101.34	4.53	105.87
6, Lot 16, acres 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	44.23	3.11	47.34
7, Lot 12, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	15.00	2.38	17.38

TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER.

3, Lot pt. 1, acres, 19 ; years, over 3.....$	20.00	$2.50	$22.50
3, Lot 2, acres, 96 ; years, over 3.....	20.00	2.50	22.50
3, Lot pt 29, acres, 19 ; years, over 3....	50.00	3.50	53.50
8, Lot 5 & 7, acres, 200 ; years 1920-2-3...	33.59	2.84	36.43
9, Lot 1, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	50.00	3.50	53.50
10, Lot 1, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	83.81	4.10	87.91
11, Lot 4, acres, 100 ; years, over 3.....	50.00	3.50	53.50
15, Lot 7)			
Lot 8) acres, 200 ; years, 1921-2-3.....	31.83	2.79	34.62
16, Lot pt 14, acres, 1 ; years, over 3.....	20.00	2.50	22.50

TOWNSHIP OF ASHBY.

2, Lot 2)			
3, Lot 3), acres, 300 ; years 1920-1-2-3..$	64.88	$3.63	$68.51
16, Lot 33)			
Lot 34), acres, 200 ; years 1920-2-3....	31.64	2.79	34.43
			Sold

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR

1, Lot n ½ 4, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3.$	28.98	$2.73	$31.71
			Sold
1, Lot e ½ 3, acres, 108 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	38.64	2.97	41.61
5, Lot w ½ 1, acres, 133 ; years, 1920-1-2-3	58.61	3.47	62.08
5, Lot 2, acres, 247, years, 1921-22.....	26.37	2.66	29.03
6, Lot 4, acres, 150 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	48.91	3.23	52.14
6, Lot 5, acres, 172 ; years, 1920-1-2-3....	47.79	3.20	50.99
7, Lot n ½ 10, acres, 65 ; years 1920-21...	8.58	2.35	10.83
8, Lot 10, acres, 188 ; years, 1920-21-22..	36.23	2.91	39.14
9, w ½ 12, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	12.24	2.31	14.52

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

R.A., Lot 19, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..$	32.16	$2.80	$34.96
R.A., Lot 28, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.71	2.52	23.23
R.A., Lot 29, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.71	2.52	23.23
R.A., Lot 31, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.69	2.52	23.21
R.A., Lot 34, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
R.A., Lot 35, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.71	2.52	23.23
R.A., Lot 36, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.72	2.52	23.24
R.A., Lot 40, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
R.A., Lot 41, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	20.70	2.52	23.22
13, Lot 9, acres, 100 ; years, 1920-1-2-3....	40.16	3.00	43.16

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

2 Lot centre)			
pt 16), acres, 4 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..$	52.80	$3.32	$56.12
2, Lot n ½ 26, acres, 100 ; years, 1921.....	3.65	2.25	5.90
16, Lot 24, acres, 150 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	21.62	2.55	24.17
16, Lot 25, acres, 165 ; years, 1920-1-2-3...	18.34	2.46	20.80
16, Lot 23, acres, 185 ; years, 1920-21-23..	19.99	2.50	22.49

TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN.

1, Lot pt 32, acres, ¼ ac.; years, 1921-22-23	$43.94	$3.10	$47.04
1, Lot pt. 42, acres, 2 ; years, 1920-1-2-3..	43.53	3.10	46.63

VILLAGE OF BATH.

1, Lot 6, Meacham's Atlas, S. W. Corner Queen and Church Sts., 1-5 ac; yrs. 1921-23	$148.00	$5.70	$153.70

All above lands are Patented.

W. H. MILLING,
Warden, County of Lennox and Addington.

W. J. SHANNON,
Treasurer, County of Lennox and Addington.

Little Church Around Corner

New York's "Church of the Transfiguration" recently celebrated an anniversary which has given occasion for numerous articles concerning the incident which changed its name to "The Little Church Around the Corner" and lifted it from obscurity to become the best known church in America, and the religious home of the acting profession. The incident has been related often, and at least once before in this column, but an article by George MacAdam in the New York Times tells the whole story for the first time. That is the excuse for repeating it here. It was in May, 1870, that a benefit performance was given for George Holland, an actor born in England, who had delighted audiences of thousands of people in his time, but had fallen upon lean times in his old age. A few days before Christmas he died, and the duty of arranging for the burial devolved upon Joe Jefferson, one of his oldest friends. He was buried from the Church of the Transfiguration and the newspapers reported the services.

A week later the Evening Telegram announced that the Rev. William T. Sabine, rector of the Church of the Atonement, had refused to bury Holland because he had been an actor. A controversy arose that swept the country, and to which nearly every newspaper, and it would seem, many clergymen, some opinion to contribute. Reporters were sent to Jefferson, to Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and Rev. Dr. Sabine, of the Church of the Atonement. Their stories did not differ in the main, though there were one or two details that varied. It was established that Jefferson had gone to Dr. Sabine because some of Holland's relatives attended his church and the dead actor was an Episcopalian. It occurred to Jefferson, who was accompanied by one of the dead man's sons that he should mention to the clergyman the fact that Holland had been an actor. To this Dr. Sabine replied that he had a distaste for officiating at such a funeral, but that he was willing to bury the deceased from his house.

Later he admitted to a New York Times reporter that there was nothing in the laws of the church to forbid the burying of an actor from the church, but he said that as he had always advised his congregation to keep away from the theatres because no moral lesson was taught by them it would have been inconsistent to bury the actor. Jefferson said that when Dr. Sabine refused he was shocked and mortified, chiefly on account of the young man who had to hear his loving father treated as a reprobate. As they rose to leave the room the actor asked if there was no other church that might aid him in his dilemma. To this the rector replied in the memorable words that there was a little church around the corner that might oblige him. The preacher had read in the newspapers of actors being buried from the Church of the Transfiguration. "Then if this be so," quoth Jefferson, "God bless the little church around the corner!" The clergyman said that Jefferson had not used these words, but had said, "All credit to that little church." It is highly probable that the ecclesiastical version of the conversation rather than the dramatic one, is correct.

We quote from Mr. MacAdam's article:

"A wave of angry protest swept the country. In the newspapers there were editorials, 'letters to the editor,' sermon-articles and poems, in a whole sheaf of them, singing the praises of 'the little church around the corner' and re-echoing Joe Jefferson's benediction.

"Undoubtedly the popularity of George Holland had something to do with the incident's vogue, but there so also had the fact that the refusal of the rites of Christian burial came at the Christmas season, a time when kindliness and brotherliness are in the hearts of men.

"But the protest voiced something deeper, stronger, than emotionalism. It was a rebuke to intolerance, to bigotry.

"The New York Times (then an eight-page paper) given a half column upon the front page to the account of Sabine's refusal under the headline, 'Pharisaical Delicacy.' On the same day (Dec. 29) this newspaper also printed an editorial that almost filled a column, entitled "A Sample of Priestly Intolerance':

"'We may think what we please of any man's profession during his life—but to follow him with resentment after death on account of it, to pronounce a decree that he is fit only for the bottomless pit, and that no word of a Redeemer's love or of the resurrection should be pronounced over his grave—there is something so horrible in all this that we can scarcely believe it has really occurred in our own day and our own city.'"

The press also tuned their lyres and at least one song inspired by the incident remained a favorite "for the piano and parlor" for a generation. On January 19 all the theatres in New York threw open their doors in a great testimonial to Holland, and incidentally a rebuke to Sabine. All the noted stars volunteered their services. It was perhaps the most remarkable day in the history of New York theatres. Poor Sabine! He had few to speak for him. He had been tried of intolerance and found guilty. He had also been guilty of offering a wholesale insult to the members of the theatrical profession. One of the leading Episcopal clergymen of the day said that Sabine had acted silly, but conscientiously, and that there was not a worthier young man in the Christian church.

The Difference.

Young wife, just home from the cooking school: "I feel so encouraged! I was complimented on my progress to-day. But I am really sorry for Miss Smith. She tried hard, but she doesn't seem to get on at all."

Young husband: "You must remember, my dear, that Miss Smith has no one to practice on."

Used a Muffler.

Smith—"Your new overcoat is rather loud."

Jones—"It's all right when I put on a muffler."

SHIPS THAT GO UPSTAIRS.

Sail Through a Meadow Twenty or Thirty Miles Inland.

A person who saw a 5,000-ton ship sailing apparently straight through a meadow twenty or thirty miles inland would probably rub his eyes in amazement.

Yet this is a common sight near the Manchester Ship Canal. A Lascar cook can be seen working in his galley while a few yards away, on the bank, a farmer is ploughing. Scores of all nationalities lean over the ship's side and stare at the heart of the countryside.

The Ship Canal is a narrow lane of water from the mouth of the Mersey to Manchester, a distance of thirty-five miles. As it is cut through a plain, the Manchester end is only seventy feet above the level at its mouth.

As a constant depth of water must be maintained, the canal is divided by locks into five sections, like the steps of a stairs. Going inland, the level of each section is from fourteen to sixteen feet higher than the previous one.

If the water were allowed to run straight through without these interruptions, it would soon drain away and the canal would be too shallow. Hence the locks.

At each of the locks a ship is lifted up from fourteen to sixteen feet. The locks are long chambers, at each end of which is a heavy wooden gate with double doors.

A ship coming up the canal is faced at each lock with a wall of water, which is kept back by the upper gates of the lock. The lower gates will be open and the ship passes through into the narrow chamber of the lock.

The lower gates of the lock are closed behind her by machinery. She is now in a watertight compartment. If the water from the higher level in front of her is let into the compartment, the ship will be raised up and able to continue her journey on the higher level. The gate in front of her is opened.

When the ship entered the lock her decks were well below the level of the lock walls. As the water comes in, the ship rises rapidly, until the men on deck are looking down on the lock attendants. The gates are opened in front, and the boat passes on her way.

Large ships are usually accompanied by two tugs, which creep into the lock with their charge. One goes in front to pull and the other hangs on behind to help steer the ship by keeping her end on. If the ship's stern were allowed to swing across the canal it would be difficult to get her in a straight again, as there is so little room for steering.

When there is a heavy wind, the rear tug is all the more necessary to keep the boat straight against it. Strange though it may sound, a strong westerly wind will raise a choppy sea in the canal. The spray often beats over the quays at the end of the waterway.

On several occasions, heavy rowing boats have been wrecked by bad weather in the canal.

The Stethoscope.

Sir William Hale White, president of the Royal Society of Medicine, recently expressed the opinion that "nothing that doctors do has seized the popular imagination more than that which consists of tapping the chest and listening to it with a stethoscope." Medical men in their investigations have found that this tapping of the chest is a quite remote custom. A book written in Latin in 1761 recorded the fact that the chest of a healthy person when tapped yielded a note "like the stifled sound of a drum covered with a thick cloth."

A French physician, Laennec, is said to have made the first use of the stethoscope. For years he was the victim of ill-health and family troubles, but after the Battle of Waterloo he made public the discovery that it was possible to listen to a person's chest with a stethoscope. He also wrote a book telling of all the symptoms it was possible to detect by means of this instrument. Sir William Hale White says that from this book arose the physician's habit of asking patients to pronounce certain words like "ninety-nine" when examining the chest. These words are produced in the larynx, and are suitable sounds when carried through the chest to help the physician to obtain confirmatory evidence of his tapping.

The Explanation.

At one of the many complimentary dinners given to Sir Harry Lauder during his recent world tour, he created roars of laughter by telling a story concerning an old Scottish woman who was bitterly opposed to the introduction of an organ in the kirk.

One day she particularly and loudly expressed her dislike of the singing of an anthem; remarking that she "didna hold wi' these new-fangled notions."

"Why, granny," remarked the minister soothingly, "that anthem is a most ancient one. It is from the Psalms, and may be the very one that David sang to Saul."

"I shouldna wonder," drily remarked the old lady. "I shouldna wonder at a'. That wad explain why Saul threw his javelin at David when the laddie sang before him."

DENBIGH SCHOOL FAIR

PRIZES.

Oats, one quart—Vincent Ferguson, Norris Rodgers, Lesley Seeley.

Oats, sheaf—Vincent Ferguson, Francis Klein, Lesley Seeley, C. Rosenblath, Norris Rodgers, M. Sallans.

Barley, one quart — Nelson Rose.

Barley, sheaf—Nelson Rose, Mary Sallans.

Wheat, one quart—Nelson Ferguson, Byron Seeley.

Wheat, sheaf—Byron Seeley, N. Ferguson, Muriel Ball.

Corn, field—Lorne Ball.

Corn, sweet—Herbert Berndt, Rena Glaesar, Mary Klein.

Potatoes, early—Mary Sallans, Elsa Fritsch, Mary Snider, Edna Petzold, Charles Rosenblath, V. Jackson.

Potatoes, medium — Clayton Thompson, Ezra Ball.

Potatoes, late—Lorne Ball.

Mangels—Ormo Fritsch, Nelson Rose, Byron Seeley, Norris Rodgers.

Turnips—Lesley Seeley, Viola John, Fritsch, Nora Rosenblath, Edith Sallans, Arthur Ferguson.

Carrots—Gladys Rodgers, Annie Seeley, Arthur Ferguson, Dora Sallans, Oscar Plotz.

Carrots—Lawrence Seeley, O. Plotz, Fred Rosenblath, E. Warlick, Muriel Ball.

Onions—Carl Wilson, Beatrice Ferguson, Edith Warlick, F. Rose, Eileen Rodgers, Francis Klein.

Parsnips—Florence Rose, Carl Wilson, Muriel Ball, Lucy Ball.

Hubbard Squash—Nora, Rosenblath, Gladys Rodgers, Vera Fritsch, Beatrice Ferguson, Mary Snider.

Pumpkin—Carl Wilson, Eileen Rodgers, Clarence Thompson, A. Rahm, Florence Rose, Charlie Rosenblath.

Citron—Ruby Ferguson, Florence Rosenblath, Walter Ball, M. Rodgers, Clayton Thompson.

Home Garden Special—Carl Wilson, Robert Fritsch, Gladys Rodgers, Annie Seeley, Emma Thompson, Zuba Snider, Beatrice Ferguson, Gordon Plotz, Edith Warlick, Walter Ball.

Asters—Gertrude Brown.

Sweet Peas—Gladys Rodgers, Velma Jackson.

Phlox—Evelyn Ball, Velma Jackson, Eileen Rodgers, Hulda Inwood, Zuba Snider.

Cosmos—Elsa Fritsch, Orma Fritsch, Florence Rosenblath.

Calliopsis—Dora Sallans.

French Marigolds—Florence Rose.

Coreopsis—Clarence Thompson.

Five Snow Apples — Velma Jackson.

Five Apples, any kind—Velma Packson, Oscar Plotz, E. Fritsch, Gordon Plotz, Rena Glaesar, Carl Wilson.

Spring colt, heavy — Muriel Ball, Vera Fritsch, Lorne Ball.

Calf, beef breed—Carl Slater.

Spring lamb—Elsa Fritsch.

Barred Rock Cockerel—Viola John.

Pen Barred Rocks—Edna Petzold.

Barred Rock Cockerel and Pullet—Viola John.

Wooden Spoon—Carl Wilson, Oscar Plotz, Charlie Rosenblath, Lorne Ball.

Milk Stool, unpainted—Lorne Ball.

Spliced Wire—Clayton Thompson, Carl Wilson, Nelson Ferguson.

Patched Cotton Grain Bag—C. Wilson.

Axe Handle—Arthur Ferguson, Clovers, pressed—C. Thompson.

Insects, mounted—Ezra Ball, Carl Wilson.

Twenty harmful weeds — H. Brown, Clara Haws.

Twenty Weed Seeds—E. Ball, Carl Wilson.

Cuts of different breeds of Live Stock—Gladys Rodgers.

Home-made Bread—Florence Rosenplot.

Apple Pie—Lily Glaesar.

Home-made Candy—Carl Wilson, Vera Fritsch.

Towel, with initial embroidered—Florence Rosenplot.

Fancy Apron—Edith Warlick.

Handkerchief—Muriel Ball, G. Rodgers, Vera Fritsch, Edith Warlick, Velma Jackson, Hulda Inwood.

Alphabet—Clarence Thompson, Nelson Rose, Velma Jackson, Orma Fritsch, Lawrence Seeley, Edna Petzold.

Writing, "Indian Summer"—Elsa Fritsch, Mary Klein, Arthur Rahm.

Writing, "The Corn Song"—Ruth Plank, Alfred Weinecke, M. Ball, Clayton Thompson, Florence Rose, Carl Wilson.

Writing, "Daffodils"—B. Ferguson, Vera Fritsch, Anna Seeley, Harold Clark, Edith Warlick.

Crayon Drawing—Vera Fritsch, Clayton Thompson, Hulda Inwood.

Water Color—Hulda Inwood, Carl Wilson.

Pencil Drawing of Schoolhouse—Carl Wilson, Muriel Ball.

Canada's Coal Resources.

The Canadian Geological Survey estimates that the reserve of coal in Canada amounts to more than 1,000,000,000,000 tons largely lignite, but including over 250,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coals.

The basins of coal-bearing strata extend almost continuously for a length of 70 miles within the eastern part of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining foot-hills. The coals of this region are largely bituminous or semi-anthracite and seams ten to fifteen feet in thickness are common. "Again, throughout a belt of square miles of the prairie country of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are underlain by strata holding workable seams of lignite and bituminous coals, and important coal fields occur in British Columbia both in the interior and on the Pacific coast, while highly developed coal fields occur in the east in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in some cases at tide water.

"The production of coal in Canada by provinces in 1922, was: Nova Scotia, 5,569,972 tons; New Brunswick, 287,513; Saskatchewan, 382,437; Alberta, 5,990,911; British Columbia, 2,927,033; Yukon Territory, 465—a total of 15,157,531 tons, having a value of $65,520,000.

Coal oil stoves and ovens at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

SILLSVILLE SCHOOL FAIR

(Continued from page 1)

Oatmeal Cookies—Edith Fitchett, Lily Gallagher, Jean Murray, Grace Loyst, Helen Daverne.

Apple Pie—Edith Box, Eileen Gallagher, Elizabeth Sills, Jean Murray, Grace Loyst.

Nut Loaf—Betty Allison.

Home-made Candy—Betty Allison, Jean Schell, Laura Sills, Vera White, Gladys Loyst, Eileen Gallagher.

Hand Towel with initial embroidered—Francis Wright, E. Box.

Fancy Apron—Nellie Graham, Lily Gallagher.

Darning on Sock—Lily Gallagher, Francis Wright.

Patched Apron—Jean Murray, Reta Young.

Handkerchief—Helen Sills, F. Wright, Reta Brown, Ada Tuckett Elizabeth Sills, Lily Gallagher.

Alphabet — Josephine Quaif, Betty Allison, Elsie Shelley, Meta Young, Harold Loyst.

Writing, "Indian Summer"—Harold Allison, Meta Benn, W. Graham, Mary Bush, Kathleen Laveck.

Writing, "The Corn Song"—J. Fretts, Wilfred Creighton, Edith Fitchett, Wallace Hogeboom, E. Lloyd, Helen Young.

Writing, "Daffodils"—Marion Young, Elizabeth Sills, Pearl Peters, Helen Lasher, Jean Murray, Iva Lloyd.

Crayon Drawing—Helen Sills, Elizabeth Sills, Willie Gallagher, Herbert Hibbert, Charlie Davy, Betty Haight.

Water Color—Helen Sills, F. Mellor, Florine Tibbutt, Willie Graham, Frank Fretts, Edith Fitchett.

Pencil Drawing of Schoolhouse—Elizabeth Sills, Vivian Benn, Helen Sills, Marguerite Benn, Iva Lloyd, Mary Laveck.

Map of Township—Aileen Gallagher, Edith Box, Luella Reid.

Plan of Farm—Perry Young, Helen Daverne, Borden Young Hallison.

Public Speaking—Stuart Loyst, Mary Laveck, Marie Reid.

Song—Alice Scotney, Maude Knight, Betty Haight, Charlie Bygott, Harold Allison, Jean Murray.

Driving Contest, boys—Sidney Simmons, Ward Benn, Everett Benn, Vivian Benn, George Reynolds, Donald Gallagher.

Driving Contest, girls—Grace Moon, Eleanor Howie, Vivian Benn, Elsie Loyst, Edith Box, Ethel Spearing.

School Parade—S. S. No. 4, S. S. No. 3, South Fredericksburgh, S. S. No. 3 Adolphustown, S. S. No. 5.

QUEBEC WARNS SPECULATOR.

Presents Interesting Facts About New Gold Fields.

Quebec may be encouraged by the 1923 mining report. The total of $21,336,000 was exceeded only once, 1919 when value were inflated. The figures follow:

	1923.	1922.
Asbestos	$7,364,200	$6,052,000
Chromite	52,600	11,500
Molybdenite	5,700	14,200
Feldspar	97,000	115,000
Gold	13,300	.....
Graphite	2,200	1,500
Kaolin and fire clay	2,300	18,532
Magnesite	126,700	76,500
Mica	91,400	91,400
Mineral paints	116,400	113,600
Mineral water	2,400	3,600
Phosphate	900	1,300
Quartz and silica	67,700	51,000
Silver	19,900	.....
Talc	20,000	7,700
Zinc and lead ore	24,000	.....

Much business skill has been applied to the asbestos industry. Extensive surface mining cut the rock containing the fibre have been developed and mills for treating it to make it ready for market have been erected. Electric power for operating is brought from Shawinigan. The use of the material continues to grow. Extensive exploration by diamond drilling indicates the existence of large bodies of ores yet untouched, so that the prospects are that the industry will have a long life. Something is expected from the gold discoveries in northern Quebec. The report of the Department is characteristically cautious in regard to what is set out. Some twelve hundred claims, covering 200,000 acres, have been staked in the Temiskaming-Abitibi district within the past two years.

"It is probable that not more than one per cent. will turn into paying mines, and it is very unlikely that many of these successful mines will have been developed by the launching upon the public of highly capitalized companies offering shares at one-tenth or one-fifth of the face value of the certificates," is the warning of the report, which also advises the public to be cautious in accepting the statements of stock vendors, without due consultation with qualified experts. Electric power for operating is brought from Shawinigan. The district is promising, but it has not any of the ear-marks of a "poor man's camp." Considerable investments, judicial and specialized technical skill must be employed and considerable risk of loss must be run before fortune can be expected.

The production of building material was as follows:

	1923.	1922.
Brick	$2,918,300	$1,910,300
Cement	6,547,900	5,906,900
Granite	559,400	547,900
Lime	574,700	666,900
Limestone ..	1,476,600	1,698,600
Sand	197,500	253,700
Building sand	158,300	327,200
sandstone	90,700	32,000
Slate	17,200	14,800
Tile, sewer pipes, etc..	838,800	401,400

Reading the Lessons.

It was the first time he had ever read the lessons in church, and in consequence was feeling extremely nervous. When he came to the bottom of the page the last words were, "And Eve was." But being flurried he turned over two pages by mistake, and came to the description of the ark, and to the amusement of the congregation he bellowed forth, "And Eve was forty cubits round about."

Seaweed.

When dry, seaweed is richer than oatmeal or Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents.

HIS LIFE AN EPIC

Capt. Arthur Jackman a Hero to Newfoundlanders.

Lives in Their Memory—"Honest as de Sun He Was, and as True as Steel."

Among the sealers of Newfoundland certain figures loom gigantic. Such a one is Capt. Arthur Jackman, dead but never forgotten. Long before I reached Newfoundland on the steamer from New York, I began hearing about Jackman's incredible exploits. Many people in St. John's told me about him. And at the ice the sealers were constantly recalling bits of the Jackman legend. Jackman seems almost a national hero.

It was Jackman, most famous of seal killers, who once when he had an infected thumb called for a hatchet and calmly chopped that thumb off, "standin' on" one of the ship's bridge, stir, bare-handed an' in a green tilt-coat." It was Jackman who once knocked a man down into the hold, jumped after him, flailed him around; whereupon the man sank all his teeth in Jackman's leg and went raving crazy.

The sealers tell you how Jackman was never drunk at sea or sober on land; how he used to trick all the other sealing captains and clean up the patch before they could reach it; how one time though short of coal himself, dumped 20 tons on the ice for a rival captain to pick up; how another time, when the funnel was ripped off by a blizzard, he built a wooden funnel and carried on to success.

"Roughest man in the world, sir, but inside of him a real man! Seven foot high he was, wid a hand like a bucket. Big-boned, sir, an' hard as a devil's 'id. Only one man ever licked 'im—dat was a Scotch engineer he locked into de cabin to give a beatin' to. De engineer hammered him stiff, and Jackman died him feet.

"Honest as de sun he was, an' true as steel! He had prayers every night, sir, an' yit he had a calendar printed without no Sundays on un, at all, so dere wouldn't be no Sunday-lyin' abird. He'd putt de Sunday men on de ice, an' keep 'em dere ahl day.

"Very polite he could be, too. One time he says to a man he was fightin' wid, 'Please don't come a-nigh me or I'll have to split ye wid dis hatchet!' Oh, Jackman was 'id of 'em ahl! He made up to seven t'ousand dollars a year"—fabulous wealth for Newfoundland—"an' died clean broke. Give away every cent, he did. His funeral procession was de laangest ever seen in St. Johns. Oh, dere was narr un like Cap'n Jackman!"

The Jackman epic is interminable. Jackman is by way of becoming a Newfoundland solar myth.

The reference to Sunday men requires explanation. Before the Sabbath law went into effect certain men refused to kill seals on Sunday and these were Sunday men. Today, killing is taboo on Sundays.—George Allan England, in Saturday Evening Post.

Vacuum-Cleaning the Cat.

Hold the sweeper near the cat, turn on the current, and then comb or brush the animal's fur. The suction of the machine will take up the loose hairs.

Hardy Bird.

The English sparrow is said to live to be forty years old. After getting through a winter, nothing can kill him short of a gun.

Not Always on Time.

Pride goeth before a fall—so long before in many instances that envious people get weary waiting for the catastrophe.—Boston Transcript.

Life Isn't All Fun.

Entertaining an idea won't get you very far; you must work it.—Boston Transcript.

Voracious Epitaph.

On a tombstone in New Jersey—"Julia Adams. Died of Thin Shoes, Aged 19 years."

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

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TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
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The WRECKERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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By the morning I came on the scene the man Grimmer had, as they say, just about done his do. He was only a sort of journeyman detective, and had run out of clues. When he came in and talked to Mr. Van Britt and Mr. Ripley, I could see that he fully believed in the drop-out theory, and even the lawyer and Mr. Van Britt had to admit that the facts fitted with him. The boss had written a letter saying definitely that he was quitting; he had paid his hotel bill, and his grips were gone; and two days later President Dunton had appointed a new general manager, which was proof positive, you'd say, that the boss had resigned and had so notified the New York office.

When the noon hour came along, Fred May took me out to luncheon, and we went to the Bullard cafe. It was pretty rich for our blood at two dollars per, but I guess Fred thought his job was gone, anyway, and felt reckless. Over the good things at our corner table we did a little threshing on our own account—and got a lot more chaff and no grain.

Fred didn't want to agree with Grimmer and the facts, but there didn't seem to be any help for it. And as for me, I had other things in mind all the time—the big sorry fear that somebody had got to the boss after he had left Ripley on the night of shockings, and had just bashed him in the face with the story of Mrs. Sheila's sham widowhood.

By and by we got around to my burned hand, and Fred told me Grimmer had at least succeeded in clearing up whatever mystery there was about that. The wall switch for the electric light in the lower hall at the head-quarters was right beside the outer door jamb—as I knew. It had burned out in some way, and that was why there was no light on when I went down-stairs. And in burning out it had short-circuited itself with the brass lock of the door; Fred didn't know just how, but Grimmer had explained it. I asked him if Grimmer had explained how a 110 volt light current could cook me like a fried potato, and he said he hadn't.

The afternoon at the office was a sort of out-and-come-again repeat of the morning, with lots of people milling around and things going crooked and cross-ways, as they were bound to with the boss gone and a new boss coming. Nobody had any heart for anything, and along late in the afternoon when word came of a freight wreck at Cross Creek Gulch, Mr. Van Britt threw up both hands and yipped and swore like a pirate. It just showed what a raw edge the headquarters' nerves were taking on.

Though it wasn't his business, Mr. Van Britt went out with the wrecking train, and Fred May and I had it all to ourselves for the remaining hour or so up to closing time. Just before five, Mr. Cantrell, the editor of the Mountaineer, dropped in. He looked a bit disgruntled when he found only us two. Fred turned him over to me, and he came on in to the private office when I asked him to, and smoked one of the boss' good cigars out of a box that I found in the big desk.

I liked Cantrell. He was just the sort of man you expect an editor to be; tall and thin and kind of mild-eyed, with an absent way with him that made you feel as if he were thinking along about a mile ahead of you when you were striking the best think-gait you ever knew.

"Word yet from Mr. Norcross, I suppose?" he said.

I told him there wasn't.

"It's very singular to me, and to all of us, as it is to you," I threw in.

The editor smoked on for a full minute without saying anything more, and he seemed to be staring absently at a steamship picture on the wall. When he got good and ready, he began again.

"You don't need any common plain-clothes man on this job, Jimmie; you need the best there is: a real, dyed-in-the-wool Sherlock Holmes, if there ever were such a miracle."

"You think it is a case for a detective?"

"I do," he replied, looking straight at me with his mild blue eyes. "If I were one of Mr. Norcross' close friends I should get the best help that could be found and not lose a single minute about it."

Since there was nobody around who was any closer to the boss than I was, I jumped into the hole pretty quick.

"Can you tell us anything that will help, Mr. Cantrell?" I asked.

"Not specifically; I wish I could. But I can say this: I know Mr. Rufus Hatch and his associates up one side and down the other. They are hand-in-glove with the political pirates who control this state. From the little that has leaked out, and the great deal that has been published in the Hatch-controlled newspapers all over the state during the past few weeks, it is apparent that Mr. Norcross' removal was a thing greatly to be desired, not only by the Red Tower people, but also by the political bosses. That ought to be enough to make all of you suspicious—very suspicious, Jimmie."

The tall editor got up and made ready to go. "If I were in your place, or rather in Mr. Van Britt's, I'd get an expert on this job—and I shouldn't let much grass grow under my feet while I was about it. Call me up at the Mountaineer office if I can help." And with, that he went away.

It was just a little while after this that I put on my hat and strolled across the yard tracks to Kirgan's office in the shops. Kirgan was an old friend, as you might say; he had been on the Oregon building job with us and knew the boss through and through. I didn't have anything special to say, but I kind of wanted to talk to somebody who knew. So I loafed in on Kirgan.

He loved the boss like a brother. As soon as I came in, he fired his kid stenographer on some errand or other, and made me sit down and tell him all I knew. When I got through he was pulling at his long mustache and wrinkling his nose as I've seen a bulldog do when he was getting ready to bite something.

"You haven't got all the drop-out business cornered over yonder in the general office, Jimmie," he said slowly, tilting back in his swing-chair and glowering at me with those sultry eyes of his. "On that same night that you're talkin' about, I stand to lose one perfectly good Atlantic-type locomotive. At ten o'clock she was set in on the spur below the coal chutes. At twelve o'clock, when the round-house watchman went down there to see if her fires was banked all right, she was gone."

CHAPTER VII

The Lost 1016

When Kirgan told me he was shy a whole locomotive, I began to see all sorts of fire-works. Of course, there was nothing on earth to connect the boss' disappearance with that of the engine which had been left standing below the coal chutes, but the two things snapped themselves together for me like the halves of an automatic coupling, and I couldn't wedge them apart.

"An engine—even a little old Atlantic-type—is a pretty big thing to lose, isn't it, Kirgan?" I asked.

Kirgan righted his chair with a thump.

"Jimmie, I've sifted this blamed outfit through an eighty-mesh screen!" he growled. "With all the devil-to-pay foolery going on, I'd have missed a thing like that, anyway? Why, sufferin' Moses! If he wanted to go anywhere, all he had to do was to order out his car and tell the dispatcher, and go.

"I can't figure it out any better than you can," I confessed. "Mr. Norcross is gone, and the Ten-Sixteen is gone, and they both dropped out between ten and twelve o'clock on the same night. Mark, I don't believe Mr. Norcross went east at all! I believe, when we find that engine, we'll find him!"

Kirgan got out of his chair and began to walk up and down in the little space between his desk and the drawing-board. Besides being the best boss mechanic in the West, he was a first-class fighting man, with a clear head and nerve to burn. When he had got as far as he could go alone he turned on me.

"Jimmie, do you reckon this Red Tower outfit was far enough along in its scrap with the boss to put up a job to pass him out of the game?" he demanded.

I told him it didn't seem to fit into any twentieth-century scheme of things, and past that I mentioned the fact that the Hatch people had taken the back track and were now offering to sell out and stop chocking the wheels of progress.

"I know," he put in. "But I've been readin' the papers, Jimmie, and it ain't all Red Tower, not by a jugful. The big graft in this neck-a woods is political, and the Red Tower gang is only set-a cogs in the bull-wheel. Mr. Norcross was gettin' himself mighty pointedly disliked; you know that. The way he was aimin' to run things, it was beginnin' to look as if maybe the people of this state might wake up some day and turn in and help him."

"I know all about that," I threw in. "But where are you trying to land, Mark?"

"Right here. Mr. Norcross was the whole show. Take him out of it and the whole shootin'-match would fall to pieces—as it's doin', right now. They didn't need to sling him or shoot him up or anything like that: if it could be made to look as if he'd jumped the job, quit, chucked it all up, why, there you are. A new boss would be sent in here, and you could bet your sweet life he wouldn't be anybody like Mr. Norcross. Not so you could notice it. The New York people would take blamed good care-a that."

"You think the Dunton people are standing in with the graft?"

"Nobody could've grabbed off the motive-power job on this railroad, as I did, Jimmie, and not think it—and be d—n' sure of it. Why, Lord o' Heavens, the Red Tower bunch was usin' us just the same as if we belonged to 'em!—ordering our men to do their machinery repairs, helpin' themselves to any railroad materials that they happened to need, usin' our cars and engines on their loggin' roads and mine branches."

"You stopped all this?"

"You bet I did—between two days! They've been makin' seventeen different kinds of a row ever since, but I've had Mr. Van Britt and the big boss behind me, so I just shoved ahead."

What Kirgan said about the Red Tower people using our rolling stock on their private roads set a bee to buzzing in my brain. What if they had stolen the 1016 to use in that way?

"You have a blue-print of the Portal division here, haven't you?" I asked. "Dig it up and let's have a look at it."

At first the facts threatened to bluff us. The blue-print engineers' map was an old one, but it showed the spurs and side-tracks, the stations and water-tanks. Since the lost engine had been standing at the western end of the Portal City yards, we didn't try to trace it eastward. To get out in that direction it would have had to pass the round-house, the shops, the passenger station and the headquarters building, and, even at that time of night, somebody would have been sure to see it.

Tracing the other way—westward—we had a clear track for ten miles to Arroyo. Arroyo had no night operator, so we agreed that the stolen engine might easily have slipped past there without being marked down. Eight miles beyond Arroyo we came to Banta; the first night station west of Portal City. Here, as we figured it, the wild engine must have been seen by the operator, if by no one else. Banta was an apple town, and the town itself might have been asleep, but the wire man at the station shouldn't have been.

"Let's hold Banta in suspense a bit, and allow that by some means or other the thieves managed to get by," I suggested. "The next thing to be considered is the fact that the Ten-Sixteen must now have been running—without orders, we must remember—against the Fast Mail coming east. The Mail didn't pass her anywhere—not officially, at least; if it had, the fact would show up in some station's report to the dispatcher's office."

At this, we hunted up an official time-card and began to figure on the "meet" proposition. The Fast Mail was due at Portal City at twelve-twenty, and on the night in question it had been on time. Making due time allowances for inaccuracy in the yard watchman's story, the missing engine could hardly have left the Portal City yard much before twenty-five.

The Fast Mail was scheduled at forty miles an hour. Its time at Banta was eleven-fifty-three. Allowing the 1016 the same rate of speed in the opposite direction, it would have passed Banta at eleven-twelve or thereabouts. Here, again, there would be forty-one minutes running time to be divided between the eastbound train and the westbound engine. In other words, the meeting-point, with the two running at the same speed, would fall about twenty minutes west of Banta.

Tracing the line on the blue-print, we hunted for a possible passing point, which, according to the way we had things doped out, should have been not more than thirteen or fourteen miles west of Banta. There was a blind siding ten miles west, but beyond that, nothing east of Sand Creek, which was twenty-one miles farther along; at least, there was nothing that showed up on the map. The ten-mile siding might have served for the passing point, but in that case the crew of the Fast Mail would surely have seen the 1016 waiting on the siding as they came by. And they hadn't seen it; Kirgan said they had been questioned promptly the following morning.

Though I had been over the road with Mr. Norcross in his private car any number of times since we had taken hold, I didn't recall the detail topographically very clearly, and I couldn't seem to remember anything about this siding ten miles west of Banta. So I asked Kirgan.

"That siding isn't in any such shape that the Fast Mail could get by without using a 'meet' train on the side-track, is it?"

The big master-mechanic shook his head.

"Hardly, you'd think. I reckon we are up a stump, Jimmie. That siding is sort of an old 'Y' at the mouth of a gulch that runs back into the mountains for maybe a dozen miles or so. They tell me the 'Y' was put in for the Timber Mountain Lumber outfit when they used the gulch mouth for their shipping point. They had one of their saw-mills up in the gulch somewhere, but the business died out when they got the timber all cut off."

"Tell me this, Mark," I put in quickly. "The Timber Mountain company is one of the Red Tower monopolies; did it have a railroad track up that gulch connecting with our 'Y'?"

"Why, yes; I reckon so. I'm not right sure that there ain't one there yet. But if there is, it's been disconnected from the 'Y.' I'm sure of that, because I went in on that 'Y' one day with the wrecker."

You'd think this would have settled it. But I hung on like a dog to a root.

"Say, Mart," I insisted, "this 'Y' siding we're talking about is just around where the Ten-Sixteen ought to have met the Mail; so far as we can tell by this map it's the only place where it could have met it. And the old gulch track would have been a mighty good hiding-place for the stolen engine!"

"There ain't any track there," said Kirgan, shaking his head; "not likewise, if there is it hasn't any rail connection with our siding, just as I'm tellin' you. We'll have to look further along."

Somehow, I couldn't get it out of my head but that I was right. Our guesses all went as straight as a string to that 'Y' siding ten miles west of Banta, and I was sure that if I had been talking to Mr. Van Britt I could have convinced him. But Kirgan was awfully hard-headed.

"It's supper time," he said, after we had mulled a while longer over the map. "Tomorrow, if you like, I'll take an engine and run down there. But we ain't goin' to find anything. I can tell you that, right now."

"Yes, and tomorrow we may have the new general manager, and then you and I and all the others will be hunting for some other railroad to work on," I retorted.

I pretty nearly had him over the edge, but I couldn't push him the rest of the way to save my life.

"If there was the least little scrap-a reason even to imagine that Mr. Norcross had gone off on that stolen eight-wheeler, it would be different, Jimmie," he protested. "But there ain't; and you know doggoned well there ain't. Let's go up-town and hunt up something to eat. You'll feel a heap clearer in your mind when you get a good square meal inside of your clothes."

We left the shop offices together, and got shut out, crossing the yard, by a freight that was pulling in from the west. There was a yard crew shifting on the other side of the incoming train, and rather than wait for the double obstruction to clear itself, we walked down the shop track, meaning to go around the lower end of things.

This detour took us past the round-house, and when we reached the turn-table head, the engine of the just-arrived freight came backing down the skip-track. Seeing Kirgan, the engineer swung down from the step at the end switch, leaving the hostler to "spot" the engine on the table. I knew the engineer by sight. His name was Gorcher, and he was a reformed cow-puncher—with a record for getting out of more tight places with a heavy train than any other man on the division.

"Here's looking at you, Mr. Kirgan," he said, with a sort of Happy Hooligan grin on his dusty face. "You been passin' the word, quiet, among the boys to keep an eye out for that Atlantic-type that got lost in the shuffle, ain't you? Well, I found her!"

"What's that—where?" snapped Kirgan, in a tone that made a noise like the pop of a whip-lash.

"Down that old gravel pit that digs into the hill a mile west of the old 'Y' on the Timber Mountain grade? Well, she's there; plumb at the far end o' that gravel track, cold and dead."

"Crippled?" Kirgan rapped out.

"Not as we could see; just dead. She's got her nose shoved a piece into the gravel bank, but she ain't off the rails."

Kirgan nodded. "Who else saw her?"

"Nobody but the boys on our train, I reckon."

"All right. Don't spread it. Want to make a little overtime?"

"I ain't kickin' none."

"That's business. After you've had your supper, call up your fireman and report to me here at the round-house. We'll take a light engine and go down along and get that runaway."

This seemed to settle Kirgan's half of the puzzle. We hadn't taken the gravel track into our calculations simply because it wasn't marked on the map we had been studying; but that merely meant that the pit had been opened some time after the map had been made.

When Gorcher had gone into the round-house to wash up and tell his fireman to report back, Kirgan and I crossed the yard and went down-town. I left the master-mechanic at the door of a Greek eat-shop that he patronized and went on up to the Bullard. I was getting pretty hungry to my piece of canned pumpkin pie when the kid from the dispatcher's office came into the grill-room, stretching his neck as if he were looking for somebody. When he got as far as me he came across to my corner and handed me a telegram. It was from Mr. Chadwick, under a Chicago date line, and it was addressed "To the General Manager's Office," just like that. There were only nine words in it, but they were sufficient to the point: "What's gone wrong? Where is Mr. Norcross? Answer quick."

I saw in half a second at least a part of what had happened. Mr. Chadwick was back from his Canadian trip, and somebody—the New York people, perhaps—had wired him that a new general manager had been appointed for Pioneer Short Line. The old wire-chief had shot at our office showed that he wasn't in the plot, and that whatever else had become of him, Mr. Norcross hadn't as yet turned up in Chicago!

Gee! I hated to report on more talk—a whaling lot of it. I meant to find out, right away, if Mr. Van Britt had come back from the scene of a wreck. He was the man to answer Mr. Chadwick's wire. But an interruption butted in suddenly, just as I was signing the dinner check. The head waiter, who knew me from having seen me so often with the boss, came hurrying to say that I was wanted quick at the telephone.

It was Mrs. Sheila on the wire, and I could tell by the way her voice sounded that she was mightily excited.

"I've been calling you on every phone I could think of," was the way she began; and then: "Where is Mr. Van Britt?"

I told her about the wreck, and said I was afraid he hadn't got back yet. I heard something that sounded like a muffled and half-impatient, "Oh, dear!" and then she went on, "I have just had a phone message from Mr. Cantrell, the editor of the Mountaineer. He called the house to try to find Major Kendrick. He has heard something which may explain about Mr. Norcross. He said he didn't want to put it on the wire."

That was enough for me. "I'll go right over to the Mountaineer office," I told her; and in just about two shakes of a lamb's tail, I was standing at Mr. Cantrell's elbow in his little den on the third floor of the newspaper building across the avenue.

"Mrs. Macrae telephoned you?" he asked, pushing his bunch of copy paper aside.

"Yes; just a minute ago."

"I'll give you what I have, and you may do what you please with it. One of my reporters—Brandeby—has discovered—in some way that he didn't care to explain over the phone—that there was a plot of some kind connected in the back room of a dive on lower Nevada avenue on the night Mr. Norcross disappeared. From what Branderby says, I take it that the plot was overheard, in part, at least, by some babbler in the place who was too drunk to get it entirely straight and intelligible. The plotters were four of Clanahan's men, and, as Branderby got it, they were planning to steal a locomotive. Do you know anything about that?"

"I do. The engine was stolen all right, that very night. Kirgan, our master-mechanic, has known it was gone, but he has been keeping quiet in hopes he'd be able to find the engine without making any public stir about it."

"The story, as it has been handed on to Branderby, is pretty badly muddled," the editor went on. "There was something in it about an attempt to wreck and rob the Fast Mail, and something else about sending a note

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Sarnia, Ontario.—" After my girlie was born I was in bed a week. My nerves were too terrible for words and I simply could not stand any noise without fainting. I suffered with fainting spells until I was no longer any good for my household duties and had to take to my bed. Then I wrote and I could have an operation, but I was not in a fit condition at that time. My neighbor said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' I am sure it will do you good and will save those doctor's bills. So I was advised by my husband to try it and I told him about it. I am very thankful to say that I was soon able to take a few household duties and as soon were scarce at that time. My baby is 17 months old now and I have not yet had an operation, thanks to your medicine. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to a few people I know and have told them the good it has done me. I have a friend who took a different woman these last few months and I certainly would not be without a bottle of your medicine in the house. You can use this letter as you see fit, as I should be only too glad for those suffering as I have to know what it has done for me."—Mrs. Thomas G. MacGregor, R. R. No. 5, Sarnia, Ontario.
A recent canvass of women users of the Vegetable Compound showed 98 out of 100 received beneficial results. This is a remarkable proof of its merit. C

"There Was a Plot of Some Kind."

to somebody at the Bullard—a note that 'would do the business,' was the way it was put."

"That note was sent to Mr. Norcross!" I broke in excitedly, taking a running jump at the guess.

"If you will wait until Branderby comes in, he may be able to give you more of the particulars," Cantrell was beginning to say; but good gosh!—I couldn't wait. I was scared stiff for fear I shouldn't be able to get back to the round-house before Kirgan started out on that engine-rescuing trip.

"That's enough," I gasped; "I'm gone!" and I tumbled down the two flights of stairs and sprinted for the railroad yard, reaching the round-house not one half-second too soon. Kirgan was there, with Gorcher and two firemen. They had a light engine out on the tank track and were filling her with water.

"They took Mr. Norcross with them on the Ten-Sixteen!" was all I could say and then I guess my late electric knock-out got in its work to pay for the quick sprint down from the news-paper office, for I keeled over into Kirgan's arms and sort of half fainted, it seemed.

Because, when I came to, right good again, Kirgan had me up on the fireman's box, with an arm around me to hold me there; Billy Gorcher was on the other side of the cab, niggling at the throttle; and the light engine was clicking it off about fifty miles an hour on the straight piece of track between Portal City and Arroyo.

(To be continued.)

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor.
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The Moderation League of Ontario

President, Mr. I F. Hellmuth, K.C.

The large majorities in favor of Government Control cast, one after the other, by the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were not made possible by the votes of only those who desired a change for the purpose of personal indulgence. There could have been no adoption of Government Control had it not been for the votes of total abstainers. In Manitoba, after almost a year, only a small proportion of those who voted for Government Control has taken out permits to purchase liquors.

An examination of the figures will further show that very many people who had previously voted for Prohibition had, after several years' trial, decided that the time had come for a change.

Why?

Not because it was desired to revert to the old "Bar" system of drinking.

Not because there was any question about the universal desire for temperance, respect for law, and decent evironment for the children.

Not because the public conscience had become deadened.

But Because:

There had grown a feeling, amounting to a conviction, that Prohibition was not living up to the prophecies of those who had advocated its adoption, and that it was creating evils as great as those it pretended to subdue, but much more difficult to deal with.

Thoughtful men and women do not ignore what they experience and observe. It is generally agreed that a step was taken in the right direction when the public drinking bar was abolished. But the good of that step has been challenged by the enormous traffic done by the Bootlegger and the huge output of the home-brewer and illicit distiller.

The Moderation League proposes to hold to the good that has been accomplished, but to meet squarely the challenge of the Bootlegger and the Moonshiner.

Prohibition does not frighten the Bootlegger. It created him, and it keeps him alive.

Does anyone doubt how the Bootlegger will vote on October 23rd?

Does anyone think that if the Bootlegger could be assured that present conditions would last for, say, ten years he would not greatly extend his business, and become even more daring in his operations?

In the meantime the Bootlegger has grown wealthy and powerful. No matter what is done he will not now be easily abolished. Drinking continues on a scale the magnitude of which is unsuspected by the ordinary citizen, and consequences, which do not find their way into statistics, but are nevertheless disastrous to the individuals concerned and to the community, follow.

The decent, self-respecting and law-abiding citizen has been penalised, but the orgies of the other class, provided they are conducted with sufficient secrecy, have remained unchecked.

The Province is also losing the huge revenue which those who desire to use liquor, properly and moderately, are willing to pay for the privilege.

Can the Province afford to lose this revenue? Can it continue to ignore the conditions being created on every side?

The answer lies with the electorate.

With many of the ideals of Prohibition the Moderation League of Ontario is in entire sympathy. The only motive underlying the activities of the League is that of a sincere desire to promote the interests, social, financial, and moral of the Province. There is no wish to provoke controversy or ill-feeling. Appeal is made to the experience and observation—not to the passions and prejudices—of the people of Ontario. It is contended that there exist sufficient grounds obvious to anyone who does not wilfully close his eyes to them and regarding which there is no difference of opinion, to justify the position taken by the League.

Altogether, the time has come for a change.

Government Control can be had by marking your Ballot as follows:—

1 Are you in favour of the continuance of The Ontario Temperance Act?

2 Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?

X

MARK YOUR BALLOT HERE

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RIDDING HENS OF LICE

The best Poultrymen Now Favor Using Sodium Fluoride

It Is Very Effective — The Dusting and Dipping Methods — Other Means Suggested — Hardy Alfalfa In Ontario.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In the control of poultry lice one remedy has come very much to the front during the past seven years. It is sodium fluoride, a chemical that is easy to obtain, easy to apply, effective and safe in its application.

Sodium Fluoride Very Effective.

Sodium fluoride may be obtained in fine white powder form or as fine crystals. The powder form, if guaranteed 90 to 98 per cent. pure, is the most desirable form to apply as a dust. Sodium fluoride retains its efficiency, and may be kept if need be in closed tight bottles or cans and used when wanted. One application, if thorough, will destroy all lice on the birds and remain effective long enough to get many of the parasites that hatch later. There are three methods of application in common use; all are effective, but the "pinch method" is the most commonly practiced in small flocks. It consists of the application of the sodium fluoride powder directly to the skin and feathers of the bird, the operator taking up what he can hold between the thumb and forefinger and applying on breast, each thigh, each side of back, on the neck, head, underside of each wing, below the vent. It takes ten pinches of the chemical to cover the bird by this method and and skilled operators can handle sixty birds an hour.

The Dusting Method.

The dusting method of applying sodium fluoride is by mixing with a filler material, as flour, talc, or plaster, to make four times the bulk of the insecticide, and then apply by shaker or blower duster to the ruffled feathers of the bird. Greater speed in treating the birds is secured at a greater expenditure of chemical.

The Dipping Plan.

The dipping method of applying sodium fluoride can be practiced during the summer and early autumn season when there is ample warmth and sunlight to dry wet birds. The bath is prepared in a wooden tub and consists of one ounce of commercial sodium fluoride to a gallon of warm water. Sufficient quantity should be mixed to handle the work at hand. Five gallons of the solution will do for 100 birds. The birds to be treated are placed in the dip for twenty seconds and just before removal the head is soused and the bird taken out and allowed to drain. The dip should be body heat for fowl, about 107°, and the work done on a quiet, bright day, when it is warm enough to dry the birds quickly.

Other Means Suggested.

There are a number of other methods that have proved to be highly efficient, among which the carbolic acid, gasoline and plaster of paris mixture is coming into general use. Thus dusting powder is prepared by mixing three parts gasoline, one part carbolic acid (99 per cent. pure) and stirring in enough paster of paris to take up all moisture. It is applied as a dusting powder with a shaker or by hand.

A medicated dust wallow beneath the shade in the poultry yard or within the shelter of the building is a great aid in keeping the house population down. A box partly filled with fine road dust to which tobacco dust has been added at the rate of one to six, is very useful and relieves the one hen of many an itch.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. C., Guelph.

An Unclimbed Mountain.

It has been said that it would take two years to climb Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the world's highest peak. So far no white man has won the honor of scaling this snowclad peak.

Works, Not Faith.

The Bishop of London tells a good story of a meeting he attended recently. He arrived late, when he began to offer apologies the chairman said that all was right, because the clock in the hall was not reliable, being usually minutes fast.

"If fear," said he, "it's a question of faith with that clock, Bishop." "Oh, no," was the answer, "not faith, but works."

Natural.

Wife—Dye know you're growing quite handsome, John?

Husband—Yes, Mary; it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday.—Tit-Bits.

COAL AREAS OF BRITAIN.

There Is Enough Coal to Last Till 3,000 A.D.

In contradiction of the expression, so often used, that "this country is played out," a writer in a London paper says that although the resources of Great Britain may be running low in some directions, there still remains a large store of wealth of which no use at all has been made.

Not the least part of this wealth is represented by the large quantity of coal which is lying beneath the surface of the ground, only waiting till a shaft is sunk for the process of turning it into gold to commence.

The island of Great Britain is unique in its great store of all kinds of fuel from peat to anthracite, and there is no doubt that vast quantities of coal exist in areas where, as yet, its presence is perhaps unsuspected.

In locating a new mineral area there are, broadly speaking, two methods. There is the scientific way, in which results are achieved after a careful study of the geological features of the area under consideration, and there is the "hit or miss" procedure known to miners as "wildcatting."

The latter method is not only unsatisfactory at all times, but it is also quite unnecessary in a country like England, where the nature of almost every inch of the soil is known. It is admitted that the haphazard method has proved very useful indeed to prospectors in undeveloped countries, but it has been the ruin of more than one man in Great Britain.

A certain Sutherlandshire landowner is a case in point. While deepening a waterbore hole he found that it was yielding black shale on the extracted drill cores. At once he jumped to the conclusion that there was coal under his estate, and commenced workings on an extensive plan. Now this black shale contained certain fossils which, had he possessed the necessary scientific knowledge, he would have known are never to be found in company with coal. But he did not know this, and the result was ruin.

In discussing the hidden coal wealth of England and Wales, let us first consider the South Yorkshire field. A careful survey of this area has convinced experts that it is practically a certainty that nearly the whole of Lincolnshire is underlaid by beds of coal. Taking the average thickness of the neighboring seams, it has been calculated that here alone there are eight hundred and twenty billion tons of untouched coal; or, in other words, a quantity that would take three hundred and twenty years to use at the present rate of output.

This estimate is a modest one, as it does not include any new seams that may be found; or, to use the miners' term, "proved," in the course of development. It is quite a common thing when mining a charted area to come across other seams, the existence of which had not been suspected. Very often the coal thus discovered is of a superior quality.

Some recent exploration in the Isle of Man has revealed the fact that the formation of the coal seams in that island are the same as those in Lynchwood. This discovery warrants the assumption that there is a vast coalfield beneath the Irish Sea in an unbroken sheet from the island to the mainland.

The large amount of sea coal washed up from time to time on the shores of Durham and Northumberland is evidence of the fact that the Durham and Northumberland coalfield has what is called a "submarine outcrop," or an extension of the coalfield under the sea, which forms a wide semi-circle of many miles' circumference around Shields and Seaham.

We must also bear in mind the rich anthracite areas in Carmathen and Pembroke, which are as yet hardly scratched. These brings us to the great mineral stronghold, the big Mid-South England belt.

A great geologist once drew an imaginary line right across the map of Europe to the Crimea, and pointed to the great number of rich coalfields lying in that region. They include South Wales, Somerset to Berkshire, then the Pas de Calais, Westphalia, Silesia, Kolff, and the mighty Donets basin.

In this article only England and Wales have been dealt with, but we must not forget to take into consideration the areas but undeveloped areas below the Firths of Forth and Tay in Scotland and also the newly-struck areas in Ireland.

"What is the total of coal that we may still reasonably hope to extract from the earth?" you may ask. A modest estimate would be three hundred billion tons, in addition to those seams which are now being worked. This would be sufficient at the present rate of consumption to last until A.D. 3,000. So there is nothing to worry about.

Here and There

The Earl of Leitrim, Irish peer, who has been touring Canada, was much struck with the resemblance between north-west Ireland and the maritime provinces, with their wooded hills, sandy beaches and plentitude of fish and game, as playgrounds for the tourist.

What is believed to be the largest salmon ever caught by hook and line in waters adjacent to Vancouver, B.C., was landed at Horseshoe Bay, Howe Sound, recently by A. C. Cohen. The fish measured four feet, one inch in length and weighed 64 pounds. It took 35 minutes to land it.

Irwin S. Cobb, the famous American humorist, has been hunting in the St. Maurice valley, served by Canadian Pacific lines. This is by no means his first trip to Canadian hunting and fishing centres, as he is a keen sportsman and has visited the wilds in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Among the passengers landing at Quebec from the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland," recently was: Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., a member of the Cabinet of the Macdonald Government of Great Britain. Miss Bondfield is in Canada to study conditions as they affect female immigrants.

Some interesting facts were made public by E. J. Belleisle, superintendent of the fish and game department of the Province of Quebec, when in Montreal recently. The province is now teeming with wild life, he says, mainly because of its conservation policy, whereby preserves are rented to fish and game clubs on the understanding that they appoint wardens. There are 500 such clubs employing a total of over 1,000 wardens.

The Trans-Canada Limited, crack transcontinental express of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed its last run of the season on September 17th, and will not be operated again until next May. The train, which is the fastest long-distance express in North America, covered 758,748 miles in the season, or three times the distance between the earth and the moon, in its 238 runs, and carried the equivalent of 95,000 passengers for varying distances.

The new wing of the Chateau Lake Louise, the Canadian Pacific Railway's hotel at Lake Louise, one of the choicest beauty spots in the Rockies, is now under construction to replace that portion destroyed by fire some months ago. It will be a nine-storey, fire-proof, steel-frame structure of stucco, brick and stone, richly furnished in the best style of a mountain hotel, and will contain 280 bedrooms, bringing the total in the hotel up to 390.

The hunt for fur is extending northward each year, according to officials of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres. They have already despatched their steamers on their annual tour of the northern posts which each season are being located farther and farther north as the field of the pelt hunters is extended into the Arctic. The Hudson's Bay Company now has a numerous chain of posts in Baffinland and other areas north of Hudson Strait.

LINING THE CONNAUGHT TUNNEL

Upper left—In spite of heavy snowfalls and below zero weather the work of lining the Connaught Tunnel is continued throughout the winter months. The cloud-wrapped heights of Mount Abbott and Rose Peak stand as western sentinals of the little town.

Upper right—Glacier, B.C., showing Mount Macdonald, 9,483 feet, through which the five mile Connaught Tunnel passes. Eagle Peak, 9,285, is in the centre of the picture and Mount Sir Donald, one of the most beautiful peaks in the Canadian Rockies, with an altitude of 10,808 feet, is on the extreme right.

Lower left—The resident engineer's bungalow nestles among giant evergreens on the banks of the Illecillewaet River.

Lower right—Western Portal of the Connaught Tunnel, showing the fan house at the foot of the 14 ft. steel flue which ventilates the "big hole."

High up on the crest of the lofty Selkirks with half a dozen of the finest mountain peaks in the world hunching their snow-clad shoulders about its rows of trim brown houses, lies the picturesque town of Glacier on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway through British Columbia. Three and a half miles distant from this little construction centre, which has virtually been called into being through the lining of the Connaught Tunnel, hangs the great Illecillewaet Glacier on the slopes of Mount Macdonald and two miles nearer nestles Glacier House, the annual mecca of thousands of summer tourists.

Few of the surrounding peaks at Glacier are less than 9,000 feet in altitude. The famous Cheops, Mount Sir Donald, Ross, Eagle and Abbott Peaks encircle the little settlement. In winter time a blanket of snow enfolds town and mountains alike. In spring the brilliant yellow slide lilies follow the ever-receding snow line as it climbs higher and higher up the mountain sides. Life is enlivened in the summer time by the crowds of guests who throng Glacier House and transforms the scene again with generous splashes of orange, crimson and russet.

Common interest in the great engineering project under way has brought about a very definite community spirit at Glacier. For almost every youngster's daddy works in the big tunnel in one or other of the various branches of work which the lining demands, and every household is regulated by a schedule of working hours which begin at 5 a.m. and end at 1.15. Half a hundred children attend the little brown school house and various clubs for the grown-ups provide interests of a recreational and cultural nature.

Engineers, foremen, carpenters, machinists, drillers, electricians, laborers and train crews make up the wage earners among the 500 residents of Glacier. Single men live in a well ordered camp. Here, as in the little homes where the men with families live, all the conveniences of a modern city are enjoyed including electric lights and running water piped from a nearby mountain stream.

The lining of this five mile tunnel, the longest on the American continent, with a steel reinforced concrete jacket represents one of the most interesting engineering projects now under way anywhere in the world.

Beneath 6,000 feet of mountain the Connaught Tunnel cuts under Mount Macdonald between the stations of Connaught and Glacier. With the opening of this underground short-cut in 1916 the Canadian Pacific Railway overcame the many difficulties which farther north as the field of the pelt hunters is extended into the Arctic. The Hudson's Bay Company now has a numerous chain of posts in Baffinland and other areas north of Hudson Strait.

The lining of the "big hole" was begun in 1922 and when this work is completed the Connaught Tunnel will stand as one of the finest and most complete engineering jobs in the universe. Undertaken in the name of safety, the Connaught Tunnel has always been a "safety first" proposition. Throughout its construction days, during the eight years it has been in operation and the four years that it has already taken to line it, it has been singularly free from accident.

Nearly 500,000 sacks of Canadian cement will have gone into the lining of the Connaught Tunnel when it is finished. Practically all the machinery used in the work is Canadian made, including the huge compressors and powerful motors. The four types of reinforced steel collapsible forms, which are used in the various stages of the lining process, came from a western Canadian plant and the Sydney E. Junkins Company, B.C., Limited, construction engineers are in charge of the lining.

The tunnel's concrete jacket is completed in sections 22 feet long, each section taking about four or five days to prepare, when it is sometimes necessary to do considerable blasting, one day to fill with concrete and three days in which to set. Six complete sets of forms are at work within the tunnel which means a completed section for every working day in the week, or a total of 132 feet in six days.

More than 100 powerful flood lamps illuminate the tunnel at these six working points. Owing to the remarkable ventilating system, which in itself is one of the most interesting and important features of the tunnel, working conditions are excellent. At the western portal two great steel fans, driven by two 500 h.p. four cylinder semi-Diesel engines, turn at the rate of 255 revolutions a minute driving a brisk breeze through the five-mile length of this great underground passage. The ventilation thus created makes it possible for trains to pass through the tunnel with practically no discomfort to passengers and for workmen to remain at their tasks for eight consecutive hours without detriment to health or vigor.

One comes upon many surprising things in the course of a walk through the great double-tracked tunnel. Grains of wheat fallen from the thousands of cars of Canada's 1923 bumper crop which have passed through on their way to the port of Vancouver have taken root for many yards within each portal and the tiny field mice ever in search of provender scamper across the tracks within the very heart of the tunnel. At two points in the tunnel wall doors lead through the solid quartzite rock to the pioneer bore and here in this miniature tunnel one finds two brilliantly illuminated and immaculate "white lunches." White capped chefs preside in these underground restaurants dispensing steaming bowls of soup and fragrant coffee to the small army of workers who are bringing to completion the lining of the Connaught Tunnel.

SOME NEW TRADES.

Men Who Made Their Own Jobs Since the Close of the War.

No less than 380 new trades, professions and industries have been "invented" since the close of the great war by resourceful ex-soldiers and sailors, who have preferred to carve out for themselves a new destiny instead of following occupations which so far have not been able to successfully tackle the problem of unemployment, writes H. St. Claire Rees in an English paper.

Were it not that brains and energy, skill and ingenuity had been thus utilised by our ex-fighters, there would be far more distress in the country than there is now. Instead of having approximately two million unemployed men, we should have at least three.

The new jobs which have been individually devised are mostly of a novel character. By way of contrast it might be mentioned that one of them is breeding maggots for fishing bait, and another knitting silk stockings for Court wear at the rate of two guineas a pair.

A skilful young man who lost his leg in the Mons retreat, whose pension was insufficient to support a wife, three children and a widowed mother, set up in business with some coils of wire and a pair of pliers. He spent a few days making crude but attractive jewellery, and when he had acquired a small stock, set off with his crutches to sell it.

He stood outside a flower show which several members of the royal family were to visit, and, stretching his coils across the pavement, transformed his homemade adornments. His enterprize both amused and pleased the royal folk, who bought nearly the whole of his display and gave orders for more. This pushing Pensioner became fashionable at once. Under royal patronage he has made a name, some sort of fame, and, it is said, a little fortune. Pluck rewarded!

A great many men who acquired driving experience in the Mechanical Transport Section of the A.S.C. turned their thoughts to wheels when no settled job seemed to be coming their way after months of waiting. Thus it is that hundreds of charabancs which ply for hire in the summer months all over the country, and "joy-rides" of motor buses which are times bought on the instalment system, and paid for "while they run," are owned by ex-service men who otherwise would be jobless.

They have even declared war on existing modes of transport, the railways, tramways and big omnibus combines, notably in London, where over three hundred "pirate" buses are now running in opposition to a company whose vehicles are to be counted by the thousand.

It was recently told how a young man bought with his last thirty pounds a decrepit motor car, and, unaided built a new body for it, in which he takes twice daily to and from school the children who live in the out-of-the-way bungalow town. A similar enterprises are to be encountered all over the British Isles.

Another instance where an unemployed man made good — and very good—is that of a beetle-catcher, who contracted with hotels and restaurants to keep kitchens and larders free of these pests. He admits to making ten pounds a week by this means, and an extra few pounds by selling specimens to naturalists.

Hundreds of dance bands have been formed in the great cities and towns of Britain by amateur musicians who might otherwise be dole-drawers, and are supposed to be well booked up most of the year round. Concert parties, an outcome of overseas entertainments, have also been freely inaugurated, many of these being on tour at the present, prior to filling summer engagements at the seaside.

Infinite resource has been displayed by some men who have made for themselves a job. Thirty millions invested in candy stools has ensured to the man who speculated that amount an income of three pounds a week for one hour two or three days a week. He attends the theater and hires them to people waiting in queues, who pay sixpence for the privilege of sitting down. This man only works from five till 7.30 in the evening, except on matinee days, when he gets extra money for extra labor.

The war put "paid" to many a thriving industry, and closed down many a little business. Some have waited for things to improve and have starved meanwhile, others have "taken the bull by the horns" and, realising that one job had vanished, just invented another. It is these who have saved themselves infinite misery, and the country hundreds of thousands of pounds in doles.

Determining Easter Sunday.

For the purpose of settling the precise Sunday on which Easter shall fall, an imaginary moon, known as the Paschal Moon, is used.

Briefly the determination of Easter involves four conditions: (1) Easter must be celebrated on a Sunday; (2) The Sunday on which it is celebrated must follow the 14th day of the Paschal moon so that if the 14th day of the Paschal moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter must be celebrated on the following Sunday; (3) The Paschal moon is that of which the 14th day falls on or next follows the day of the vernal equinox; (4) the equinox is fixed invariable in the calendar on the 21st of March.

Rules for determining the date of Easter for every given year are set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, and so should be easily accessible to any one interested in the subject.

The One to Take Him.

Dub—I'm going to marry a girl who can take a joke.

Kay—Don't worry; that's the only kind of a girl you'll get.—New York Daily News.

Washes Feet of Old Men.

Since the deaths of the Russian Czar Nicholas II., and the old Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, Spain is the only remaining European country where the sovereign observes the ancient religious ceremony of "washing" the feet of twelve old men on Maundy Thursday.

In Madrid the ceremony, as performed by the Spanish King, consists in his kneeling on a cushion before each of the old men, who are seated with feet bare.

A court dignitary holds a gold dish before the feet of each man in turn, while the King sprinkles a few drops of the scented water over each foot, and then touches each lightly with a cloth handed to him by one of the bishops present.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

Denison Bros.

We Sell to Satisfy.

Pure Cream Tartar, 4 lb..	30c.
Pure Black Pepper, 4 lb..	25c.
1 lb. tin Sockeye Salmon..	28c.
2 pkgs Shredded Wheat....	25c.
Good Black Tea, 4 lb.....	50c.
Good Green Tea, 4 lb.....	50c.
4 lb. Fine Tea for.....	30c.
Try our Vinegar, per gal..	35c.
14 B. tin Baking Powder..	20c.
4 bars White Naptha.....	25c.
Lennox Laundry Soap, 6 bars for.....	25c.
6 bars Olive Toilet.....	25c.
9 lbs. good Rice.....	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for.....	20c.
Shortening, per lb.....	17c.

Denison Bros.
North Centre Street.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Government Standard
Field Seeds

Garden Seeds in Bulk
Flower Seeds
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Dundas St. Phone 78.

CORNS
end the pain
quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or carrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, single corn treatment.

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Put one on—the pain is gone!

Also manufacturers of complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable —When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

To-day is somebody's birthday —Give a ton of VanLuven's Coal —$14.50 per ton.

The Ladies of St. Andrews' Church will hold their annual Concert and Sale on Thursday, October 30th. 45-a

A large delegation from Union Lodge A.F. & A.M., paid a fraternal visit to Kingston Lodge on Thursday evening.

In the world's series baseball games, New York Giants won the first and third games and Washington the second game.

Mr. Herbert File has disposed of his farm on the Deseronto Road to Mr. Wilmot Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. File will move to Napanee.

Dr. F. R. McAvoy, late practioner of Lonsdale, has taken over an office and practice in Brockville and has secured an appointment on the surgical staff of physicians in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital of that town and will remove there at once.

A. W. Haycock, the Canadian M.P. in the British House of Commons, addressed the history and economic students at Queen's on Friday morning, giving them a very enlightening insight into the attitude of the Labor Givernment towards international politics.

A group of persons have planned at 9 a.m. each day to spend a little time in prayer for the success of the Ontario Temperance Act on October 23rd. We will be very glad for all who read this to join us in prayer to our Father (wherever they may be) for this important subject, and may we all have true faith in God, our Heavenly Father.

During the thunder storm on Sunday evening the residences of Messrs. W. J. Shannon and A. L. Dafoe were struck by lighting, but fortunately no one was hurt, and very little damage resulted. At Mr. Shannon's some plaster was knocked off the wall and damage done to the electric stove. At Mr. Dafoe's the aerial of his radio was burned up.

Harvest Festival services were held last Sunday in St. Mary Magdalene's Church and the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The congregations were large at both services, and the music was especially good. Slainer's "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land," ; Simper's "Holy Communion," and Maunder's "Evening Service" were among the features. The Vicar preached in the morning and the Rev. J. dePencier Wright, of Kingston, in the evening.

The Annual Field Day of the Napanee Collegiate Institute will be held this Friday (Oct. 10). The field events will be run off at the Collegiate Institute grounds at 9 o'clock, and the track events at the Driving Park at 1.30. Picton Collegiate Institute is sending over a team to compete in the Hop, Step and Jump, the Broad Jump, the 220 yds. Dash and the Half Mile Relay. There will also be representatives from Deseronto. This should be the most interesting sporting event of the year.

"You'll like it"—VanLuven's Coal at $14.50 per ton, why pay more.

Canada's Wheat Wealth.

Even the most patriot Canadians fail to realize what the wheat industry means to their balance sheet of union. The increase in production has meant, among other things, Port Arthur and Fort William on Lake Ontario, once far apart, are practically now one. It is claimed that they form the world's greatest wheat port. They have 35 elevators, with a capacity of over 65,000,000 bushels. If ground and made into wholemeal bread this quantity would make approximately 5,200,000,000 16-ounce loaves, which would furnish to each of the 120,000,000 people on the North American Continent above Mexico one loaf a day for 40 days. The grain shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William in one year—370,000,000 bushels—would build a wall encircling the globe, one foot thick and three and a half feet high.

Mackintosh for His Daughter.

Some few years ago an English family rented a place in the Highlands for a few months. It was near a loch, and one morning the party engaged a boat to take them across. The weather had become unsettled and the father said to the boatman, "By the way, can you tell me where I could get a mackintosh for my daughter?" The boatman rested on his oars for a moment or two, and then said, "There's not ferry many Mackintoshes hereabouts, but there's a fine young Macdonald, a bachelor, who lives at the loch, and he might be suiting the young lady.".

A Charlton Story.

Mr. Harry Charlton, manager advertising bureau, Canadian National Railways, some time ago was accompanying a party of Britishers on a tour of Canada, and the party stopped off overnight at the Clifton, Niagara Falls.

Shortly after the special train left Niagara Falls, one member of the party informed Mr. Charlton that he had left one of his bedroom slippers in his room at the hotel; that he valued the slipper very highly on account of their having been a gift from his grandmother, and he wondered if it would be possible for Mr. Charlton to recover it.

Mr. Charlton assured him there would be no difficulty in recovering the slipper and that he would arrange to get it and have it delivered to him.

A wire was despatched from the next station at which the train stopped to the agent at Niagara Falls, requesting him to obtain the slipper at the hotel and forward it to Detroit, the next stopping place.

The following morning the slipper reached Detroit and Mr. Charlton delivered it personally to the owner. The owner was greatly surprised that the slipper was recovered and expressed himself in the following manner:

"Aw, I say, old top, this is more than I expected, and I cannot understand how you did it; but, by jove, I did a silly thing, for, after I told you of my loss—as I never expected to see the old thing again—I threw the bally mate out of the window of the sleeper last night."

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Fawkes left on Thursday for Carleton Place, where they will reside.

Mrs. Henry Koot is visiting her daughter at Verona.

Rev. W. W. Peck, a former Napanee pastor in St. Andrews' Church, will address the temperance forces in the Armouries this (Tuesday) evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Fox, East St. Louis, were guests of his father, Mr. Max Fox, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson Stevens motored to Detroit on Sunday of last week, taking Mrs. Williamson and child, who have been spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, to their home in Detroit.

Mrs. Manson Stevens is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Williamson in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Dr. Oldham, Yarker, is visiting Mrs. E. Bauman, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Wm. Burns, New York, for three weeks.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. H. Montgomery and Mrs. J. L. P. Gondanier, Detroit, Mich., are visiting friends at Morven.

Mrs. Lester Scott has been visiting in Lonsdale for the past week.

Mrs. C. M. Jackson and family have returned to Oshawa after spending some time in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Solmes spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hicks, Morven.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Magee, of Toronto, are spending their honeymoon the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edda McCabe and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred McCabe, of Hay Bay.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Miss Herrington and Mrs. Sneath are on a motor trip to Quebec.

Miss Tillie Waller is in Kingston General Hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Rev. A. J. Terrill spent last week on a trip through the north country on church business.

Mrs. Albert Bartlett is in Rome, N.Y., visiting her uncle, Dr. Wilson Huff, who is very ill.

Mrs. George Curran, Orillia, is the guest of Miss Diana Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Shorey are returning to their home in Vancouver this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Frink and son, Douglas, have returned to Windsor.

Miss Vera Shorey, Utica, N.Y., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Canield Shorey.

Miss Ada Thayer, Mrs. Storr and Miss Storr, Fulton, N.Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bogart over the week-end.

Mrs. Watts, Odessa, and Mrs. Ettinger, Kingston, are guests of Mrs. W. P. Deroche.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson McCracken and children, Campbell's Bay, Quebec, are visiting relatives and friends at Roblin.

Mr. Herbert Mellow, Gretna, is visiting his brother at Colborne.

Miss Jessie Dibb was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell is visiting her mother in Picton.

Miss Marjorie Meyers, R.N., returned home on Saturday after a two months' visit with relatives in Western Ontario.

Rev. J. N. and Mrs. Lovelace and children, Rosneath, Ont., are guests of her mother, Mrs. Henwood, Morven.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Napanee, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Odessa, are on a motor trip to New York.

Mrs. A. R. Boyes and Miss Shibley left on Thursday for Montreal, where they will visit Mrs. A. McKim before sailing for England on October 15th.

Rev. W. H. Truscott, Miss Phylliis and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nolan motored to Kingston Saturday evening to attend the play, "The Ten Commandments."

Mr. Jas. A. Wilson announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary to Mr. Claude W. Nugent, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nugent, the marriage to take place in late October.

Mrs. C. W. Guess leaves this week to spend a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Guess, Oakville, and from there goes to Upper Alton, Ill., to spend the winter with her son, Mr. Malcolm Getty.

Master Morley Oliver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oliver, Deseronto Road, received the certificate of honor for having the most number of points in S. S. No. 1, at the Rural School Fair on October 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. McGill Cornwallis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Margaret, to Mr. F. E. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Martin, Napanee, the wedding to take place in October.

MARRIAGES

Weese—McCutcheon—At the Methodist Parsonage, Selby, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1924, by Rev. T. H. P. Anderson, Essie A. McCutcheon, to Samuel G. Weese.

DEATHS

Stover—At Ernestown, on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, 1924, Amelia Stover, aged 94 years, 6 months, 1 day.

To Fishermen.

Best quality linen gill-netting at less than Toronto prices. Cotton line and leader nets.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Do you intend to move this? If so, you'll need VanLuven's Coal at your new address.

Ladies' All Wool Hose, 79c. pair

Imported all wool fancy ribb Hose, in shades of Beige, Brown, Black. Sizes 8½ to 10.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Mr. Stocks (slumming on the East Side) : "Well, well, poor boy ; so your father is dead. How did he die ?"

Urchin (who can't be bothered wit' no questions) : "Aw he strangled to death. He was sittin' in a lunch room eatin' some horse meat when some guy yells 'Whoa,' and the stuff stopped in his throat."

—Selected.

Val. Lace, Special 5c. yard.

12 new patterns in Val. Lace. Widths ½ and ¾ inch., all different designs.

Robinson's The Logical Place to secure your Fall and Winter Requirements

Fashionable Styles, Extensive Varieties, Non-Surpassable Values

Our Linoleum Rug Sale Continues All This Week

Buy New Coverings for all your Floors at Lowest Possible Prices.

For years back "Linoleum" has been recognized as one of the "greatest" of floor coverings. "Great," because it gives years of lasting wear under most trying conditions. "Great" because it is economical. "Great," because it creates cheerfulness and beauty. "Great," because its saving in time and labor.

The Rugs in this sale come in regular sizes and in regular qualities, perfect in manufacture and artistic in design. You will find them particularly desirable for bed-rooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms and kitchens.

We invite our customers to take advantage of these special sale prices.

6 x 9 ft., New Fall Price $9.25, Special Sale Price $7.80.
7½ x 9 ft., New Fall Price $11.45, Special Sale Price $9.95.
9 x 9 ft., New Fall Price $13.80, Special Sale Price $11.95.
9 x 10 ft. 6, New Fall Price $16.15, Special Sale Price $13.95.
9 x 12 ft., New Fall Price $18.38, Special Sale Price $15.95.

Buy Now and Save.

YOUR WINTER COAT IS HERE

Charming in Style, Superb in Fabric and Rich in Ornamention.

The problem of choosing a new Winter Coat is no problem at all at Robinson's.

Our extensive varieties cater to all your requirements. Obtainable are fashionably styled, fur-trimmed models for dress-wear, richly ornamented wraps created from novelty fabrics for the woman who owns a fur coat, sturdy, dependable tweeds for business women and school girls as well as a wide range of staple styles, plain or fur-trimmed for the woman who wants several season's of service.

In all Coats Fashion's preference for slender lines is particularly stressed. Belts are absent, while pockets are optional. Each garment is becomingly lined and inter-lined.

Over $25.00 no two coats are alike in conception or execution. We specialize on exclusively styled coats.

Priced from $15.00 to $69.50.

HATS WITH PRACTICAL HEAD SIZES WILL BE FOUND AT ROBINSON'S IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES

Women are experiencing some difficulty in securing hats with practical head sizes.

True, bobbed hair has caused manufacturers to make head sizes smaller, but women will find many fashionably created hats in our present assemblage of Autumn Styles.

For dress wear, "Velvet" stands out as one of the favored materials. It is seen in hats of all sizes, varying from the snug fitting suit hat to the larger capeline dress hat. It is used to create the entire hat or in combination with other fabrics. Frequently a bow of velvet constitutes the required touch of ornamentation.

"Velvet Hats" are obtainable in a wide range of colorings.

Women looking for something different are invited to choose at Robinson's.

See our Hats priced from $7.50 to $15.00.

HEATHERDOWN FLANNELETTE BLANKETS ARE LARGER, HEAVIER AND THE MOST SERVICEABLE OF FLANNELETTE BLANKETS

Heatherdown Blankets have a tight, close nap that does not wash off so freely as other makes of Flannelette Blankets. They come in White and Grey with Pink and Blue borders.

They are very large sizes, 72 in. x 86 in., full double bed size, at the very low price of $2.95 a pair.

If you once use Heatherdown Flannelette Blankets you will always use them.

Note the size, 72 x 86, and price $2.95 a pair.

WE ARE MAKING IT WORTH YOUR WHILE TO HAVE YOUR WINTER COAT MADE TO ORDER

A COAT MADE TO YOUR SATISFACTION COMPLETE, $19.50

Fashioned from Canadian Velour, lined throughout with plain or fancy lining, workmanship and fit guaranteed. Choose from the following colors : Brown, Navy, Saxe, Light Navy.

For the above price we will manufacture you a very desirable looking and cosy winter coat, fashioned in an approved style, well lined, button trimmed.

This special offer is now open to our customers. Select your color and style now.

Men's Two-Piece Underwear

PENMAN'S heavy, 100 per cent. all wool ribbed Underwear. Sizes ; shirts 34 to 44 ; drawers 32 to 42. Our special, $1.50 garment.

STANFIELDS Gold Label pure wool, unshrinkable, Shirts 34 to 44 ; drawers 32 to 42. This is a new line, made for the first time this year. A hummer—$2.00 garment.

ADMIRAL AND MERCURY, natural wool, all sizes up to 46. A very soft and comfortable underwear, $2.00 garment.

STANFIELDS Red Label, pure wool, unshrinkable. Our standard line for twenty-five years. Shirts 34 to 50 ; drawers 32 to 48. One price, $2.50 garment.

STANFIELDS Blue Label, one grade heavier than the Red Label. Shirts 34 to 46 ; drawers 34 to 44, $3.00 garment.

PENMAN'S Fleece, No. 37 quality. The best in the trade at the price. All sizes. $1.00 garment.

Men's Combination Underwear

MERCURY, ADMIRAL AND COMMODORE, natural wool, sizes 34 to 48, $3.75 suit.

STANFIELDS, No. 7700, extra fine ribbed. Very soft to the skin . Sizes 34 to 44, $5.00 suit.

HATCHWAY, no button, for fine wear. Extra heavy weight, $5.00 suit.

HATCHWAY, no button, medium weight, very soft garment, $3.50 suit.

WATSONS, No. 962, elastic ribb, for Fall wear. Sizes up to 44. $2.25 suit.

A SPECIAL in an English cream shade Combination. The best value we have shown in years. Sizes 34 to 44. $5.00 suit. Practically all wool.

STANFIELDS Gold Label, pure wool, unshrinkable, extra heavy. $4.00 suit.

TIGER BRAND, fleece lined, sizes 34 to 44. $2.00 suit.

Boys' Two-Piece Underwear

PENMAN'S AND TIGER BRAND fleece lined. Graded prices as follows :

Size 22, 55c. ; 24, 60c. ; 26, 65c. ; 28, 75c. ; 30, 80c. ; 32, 85c. per garment.

PENMAN'S PREFERRED, a splendid wearing garment for the boy who wants non-irritating underwear. Prices as follows :

Sizes 22, $1.00 ; 24, $1.00 ; 26, $1.10 ; 28, $1.20 ; 30, $1.30 ; 32, $1.40 garment.

BOYS' COMBINATION UNDERWEAR

Penman's Preferred and Admiral, same quality as the two-piece. Sizes 20 to 32. Prices according to size.

BOYS' ADJUSTABLE COMBINATIONS

For small kiddies. Sizes 1, 2, 3. $1.50 suit.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES" COAT IS TAKING THE COUNTRY BY STORM

ON DISPLAY IN OUR COAT DEPARTMENT

The "Prince of Wales" or "Lord Renfrew" Coat, which has been so popular across the border, is a reproduction of the style which the "Smiling Prince" wore when he landed in New York.

It is an ultra smart top-coat, severely tailored. The lines are slightly fitted at the waist. The revers are slender and long. Even the pockets suggest slenderness in their neat flap designs.

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